

Dainty Rimless Glasses
Will Please Lady
AND IMPROVE HER
Eyesight and Appearance.
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

May 7, 1920, Temperature 69.

Rainfall 0.20 inch.

Humidity 93.

May 7, 191, Temperature 54

DISINFECT
WITH
**JEYES
FLUID.**
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
25, Des Voeux Road Central.
Phone 27

No. 17,914.

五拜禮

號七月五年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1920.

日九十月三申庚戌年九國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,
HOK UN-KOWLOON.

Marine and Land Engineers, Boilermakers,
Founders, Motor Boat Builders.

HARBOR REPAIRS CALL FLAG "L".

SOLE AGENTS FOR "KELVIN MOTORS".

Motors from 12 B.H.P. to 50 B.H.P. now in stock also spare parts.
Telephones:—Works K.21; Manager K.329; Harbour Engineer F.120;
Works Supr. K.410.
Telegrams:—"SEYBOURNE."

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE).

CARS FOR HIRE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON

Agents in South China for:—

Hudson, Essex, Dodge Brothers and Siddeley-
Armstrong Motor Cars, Denby Motor Trucks
and U. S. Tyres.

GARAGE AT 44 DES VOEUX ROAD. TEL. 482. GARAGE AT 26 NATHAN RD. KOWLOON

MOSCATINE.

A few drops sprinkled on the hands
or any exposed part effectually
prevents the bites of Mosquitoes
and Sand Flies.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

The Hongkong Dispensary.

We Suggest:
**BRINSMEAD
CHAPPELL,
ESTY
CHALLEN**

ROBINSON'S

For
Supreme
Tone and
Quality.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

TRADE MARK

Diss Bros

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2843.

THE OPTICAL COMPANY

51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, LENSES, etc.

OPTOMETRIST IN CHARGE—E. CHAN, OPT. D.
EYES TESTED FREE OF CHARGE.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 673.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Route's Service to the China Mail.)

A BRAVE MAN.

DEFIES FIFTEEN GUNMEN.

LONDON, May 5.

A midnight raid for arms was made on the residence of Sir Arthur Vicar in county Kerry. Sir Arthur was writing in his library when he was knocked up. Admittance was demanded in the name of the district inspector of police, but he refused to open. The massive doors were smashed in with sledge-hammers and axes. He found himself surrounded by a hundred men. Fifteen entered and demanded the arms which were in the strong room. The keys of this were refused, despite the fact that fifteen guns were levelled at his head. Asked if he were prepared to meet his God he replied "far better than you are." Ultimately the raiders' courage failed. The strong room had not yielded to their attacks. They decamped, after firing a pistol in the kitchen to frighten the servants.

RUSSIAN SOVIETS AND THE ARMENIANS.

LONDON, May 5.

The Times' Constantinople correspondent says Bakis surrendered after a brief bombardment by the Soviet fleet. Six thousand Bolshevik troops are occupying the town. Soviet agents are endeavouring to induce the Armenian dashnakists, who are behind the Erivan government, to accept Soviet control of foreign relations with Armenia in return for Soviet promises of internal independence. Furthermore they are offering military aid and the same territorial concessions as the Entente offered.

U.S. CAPITALIST WARNING.

LONDON, May 5.

A telegram from New York says the United States are facing an economic and industrial crisis. Work is slowing down owing to exorbitant wage demands. A leading New York banker prophesies a money panic unless drastic curtailments of credit for non-essentials are enforced.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, May 5.

The fifth session of the council of the League of Nations is meeting in Rome on May 14 to discuss the arrangements for the first meeting of the assembly of the League, the League's budget and the constitution of a permanent commission on questions such as disarmament under Article Nine of the covenant.

FRENCH COAL MINES.

PARIS, May 5.

The first shaft in the restored coalmines in the devastated regions has been opened at Amiche. It is furnished with all improvements for greatly increasing the output and capacity compared with prewar results.

AMERICA AND EUROPEAN POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

Officials opine that the Knox motion for peace with Germany, to be debated in Senate to-day, is certain to be vetoed by President Wilson if it is adopted by Congress. The Senate has favourably reported on Lodge's resolution urging that the northern Epirus and twelve of the Aegean sea islands off the western coast of Asia Minor be awarded to Greece.

THE EMPIRE COMMITTEE OF PREMIERS.

LONDON, May 5.

In the House of Lords, Lord Haldane asked for the government's policy as regards the committee on imperial defence, and the committee's relation to the war staffs of the army, navy, and air force. He paid tribute to the committee as the most efficient way of bringing the dominions into consultation. The committee provided a roof where under the overseas ministers could come without the slightest sense of sacrificing their independence. He recommended the retention of the committee as an ideal organisation for affording intercourse and co-operation between the army and navy and as according more with the constitution of the empire.

Viscount Curzon, replying, said the committee was an advisory one and had no executive authority. It had thoroughly justified itself before and during the war. He denied that the war had found us unprepared. Our war-book was not only superior to anything of the same kind existing in any other country but the actual degree to which we had been prepared for all ensuing developments exceeded that even of our most able and scientific foes. The defence committee was not extinct but had not met in the last few years owing to the peace conference. The imperial communications committee was also actively operating. The scheme of future imperial defence must be largely suspended until all the treaties were drawn up, especially the Turkish. The defence committee's work would be co-ordinated with the British branch of the League of Nations. It would not be wise to indicate too definitely our imperial defence policy until after the weighty decisions of the forthcoming imperial conference. Some thought the effects of such a conference would be a form of imperial cabinet, either for war purposes or general.

EMPIRE TRADE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, May 6.

The president of the Board of Trade will shortly ask parliamentary authority to contribute £100,000 as a guarantee fund for the forthcoming British Empire exhibition, which it is proposed to hold in London with the object of demonstrating the resources and manufacturing capacity of the empire. The scheme was initiated by Lord Strathcona in 1913 and revived after the armistice. Two independent organisations with similar objects have agreed to amalgamate. A joint executive committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Lord Morris. The Prince of Wales has consented to act as president of the general committee. The Lord Mayor will shortly hold a public meeting at the Mansion House, formally to launch the project and invite contributions to the guarantee fund.

RUSSIAN ROYALTY INTERRED IN PEKING

PEKING, April 17.

A strange and somewhat weird echo of the members of the House of Romanoff in Western Siberia, in July, 1918, sounded in Peking yesterday. It will be remembered that after the murder of the Imperial Family at Ekaterinburg three Grand Dukes, one Grand Duchess and four of their servants were hurried to death down a coalmine near Perm. Shortly after the establishment of the Kotelchak regime at Omsk search was made for the bodies of the royal personages. No traces were found of the Tsar and his family and investigations led to the conviction that they had been burnt, but the bodies of the three Grand Dukes and the Grand Duchess were found and recognized and given proper burial at Omsk.

The bodies buried at Omsk included that of the Grand Duke Michaelovich, who was in supreme command of the Russian artillery during the war. Foreign interest in the Grand Duke arose principally from the fact that his niece had married into the House of Battenburg. Another was that of the Grand Duke John, who was married to a daughter of the aged King Peter of Serbia; while the third was the Grand Duke Igor, brother of the Grand Duke John. The Grand Duchess was Elizabeth, sister of the Empress Alexandra of Russia, daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse and, therefore, grand daughter of Queen Victoria. The Grand Duchess Elizabeth lost her husband in 1905, when, as Governor-General of Moscow, he was killed by a bomb.

The only other brother of the two Grand Dukes John and Igor, the brilliant Duke Oleg, was killed during the war, thus gaining the distinction of being the only prince killed in that great conflict.

The eight bodies arrived in Peking in a special car from the North late on Thursday evening, were carried on to Antingmen by train, thence being conveyed to the old Russian cemetery. The burial took place yesterday.

No one in Peking seems to know why the bodies were brought here or by whose orders. The bodies having been given decent burial at Omsk the Russians can offer no explanation. The Chinese Government was in no way concerned in the matter, while the Russian Legation had no knowledge of the incident until after the bodies had been interred. The explanation is thought to lie in the foreign interest which attaches to these close connections of the late Imperial Family. It is hinted that King Peter was the moving spirit in the transference of the bodies to Peking and that their stay at the Chinese capital will not be long.

KNIGHTHOOD HOAX.

JOKER'S 9 O.B.E.s.

An extraordinary hoax on well-known South Lincolnshire agriculturists and public men in connection with an alleged award of honours was exposed by a telegram from Lord Stamfordham, the King's private secretary.

According to letters embossed with the Royal Arms, headed "Buckingham Palace," and purporting to be signed by Lord Stamfordham, a knighthood had been conferred on a farmer and the O.B.E. on nine other local residents.

The letter received by the farmer was:

"Buckingham Palace,
Monday, March 15, 1920.

"Sir,—
I am commanded by the King to inform you that His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the award to you of the honour of Knighthood in recognition of your services to agriculture during the late war.

Further particulars will be forwarded.

"I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
STAMFORDHAM."

Congratulations were showered on the supposed recipients. Later, however, doubt was thrown on the authenticity of the letters owing to the wording, and, in reply to a request for confirmation of the awards, the following telegram was received from Lord Stamfordham:—

"Have no knowledge of the matter referred to in your telegram. No letters with regard to honours have been signed by me.—STAMFORDHAM."

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.
MAKE it a rule of your home to always have on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BUSINESS NOTICES

AERTEX CELLULAR DAY SHIRTS

— AND —
TENNIS SHIRTS
DELIGHTFULLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.

BE SURE

AND ASK

FOR

AERTEX

AND

REFUSE

IMITATIONS



THE

LARGEST

SELECTION

IN

THE

COLONY

MEDICALLY RECOMMENDED

J. T. SHAW
Tel. 682. SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR Tel. 682.
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL

J. ULLMANN & Co.

French Firm, Established 1860.

Quality, Variety, Perfection.

Owing to the constant rise in first costs and the fall in exchange we are obliged to reduce our discounts to customers to Five per cent.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING

NEW VOILE MATERIALS

LACES

AFTERNOON FROCKS IN VOILE & LACE

TEL. 644.

TEL. 644.

BUY YOUR STATIONERY FROM US.

We Keep the Finest.
Stocks Complete.

PRICES MODERATE.

DER A. WING & CO.

Paper Merchants

Stationers, Printers & Bookbinders.
60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

THE HANDLEY PAGE

MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES

HANDLEY PAGE LTD.

Orickwood, London, N. W. 2.

Sole Agents for China:

PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.,

Peking.

Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

Hongkong

LAMMERT BROS.AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.**Public Auctions**THE Undersigned have received in
structions to sell by Public Auction,
on

MONDAY, May 10, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, 6 Duddell Street
125 pieces Brass Rods 1"
63 do 1"
450 do 1"

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.THE Undersigned have received in
structions from Messrs. THORSEN
& Co. to sell by Public Auction
on

TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1920,
at 3 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
The Steamer "DAGMAR"

as she now lies in the Menam River,
Bangkok, with all her machinery, gear
and appurtenances, etc.

1457 tons gross Reg.
921 tons net Reg.

1800 tons deadweight capacity on
17 feet mean draft. Speed 10 knots.

This Steamer was ashore in the
Gulf of Siam, was salvaged, and towed to
Bangkok, where she was dry-docked and
patched up.

Inspection orders on application to
the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Bangkok.
The Steamer to be at purchaser's risk
after fall of hammer, when purchase
money is to be paid.

For full particulars apply to
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers,
or
Messrs. THORSEN & Co.,
Hongkong.

FOR SALE.

One Complete Set of 25 Volumes
ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA
(Never been used).

Apply
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

MUMEYA

Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographic Work done
in latest styles also Passport Photos.

Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Speciality.
No. 84, Queen's Road Central,
Tel. 254.

**A COMPLETE AERATED WATER
PLANT FOR SALE.**

The Machines are made by Messrs.
Bosby & Hinchcliffe, Ltd., Manchester,
and guaranteed in perfect
working order. This complete plant
will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated
water per day.
KWONG SANG HONG LTD.,
10, D. Box 390, Hongkong.

ASAHI BEER

Sole Agents:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

INTIMATIONS**HOW TO AVOID INFANTILE
AILMENTS.**

When there are diseases prevalent in
the season, it is the most dangerous to
infants and as Great Care must be
taken in feeding them with proper
food otherwise they would give their
Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid
the trouble is to feed them with LAC-
TOGEN which resembles human milk.
It is easily digested and promotes
healthy appetite. It keeps the infants
thriving and free from all infantile
ailments.



SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
Nos. 47 & 49, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 1229 & 1230

WE HAVE

Just received
A New Supply of

**WAR and ARMISTICE
STAMPS.**

Many varieties and values of
NEW EUROPE
also
CATALOGUES and ALBUMS
for sale.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 620, Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear
**MADE
TO
ORDER**



CHERRY & CO.,
FEDDER STREET,
opposite a Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 30, 1924.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3**

No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for
Sciatic Disease. No. 3 for Chronic Warts.
Solely by Messrs. CHERRY & CO., FEDDER STREET,
opposite a Hongkong Hotel. Telephone No. 491.
HONG KONG. (See "THERAPION" in
this issue, page 100.)

**THE CLEANING OF
SUMMER FROCKS**

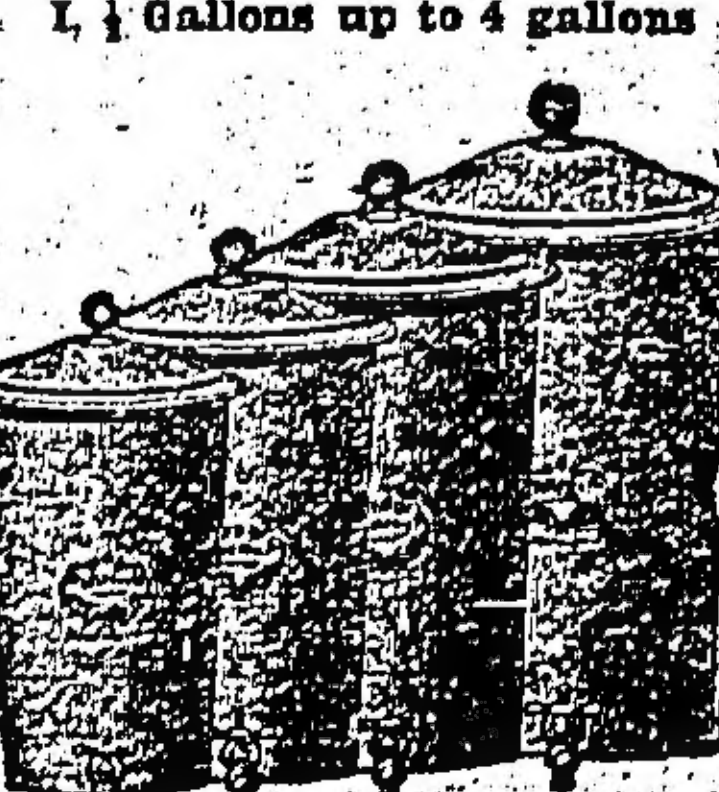
is an important matter and
we make a speciality of
"refinishing" light Frocks
and Costumes so that they
keep clean longer than
when treated by ordinary
methods.

Our processes are thorough and
reliable. Our facilities and re-
sources enable us to carry out all
work quickly and our charges are
reasonably. Write for Price
List and See.

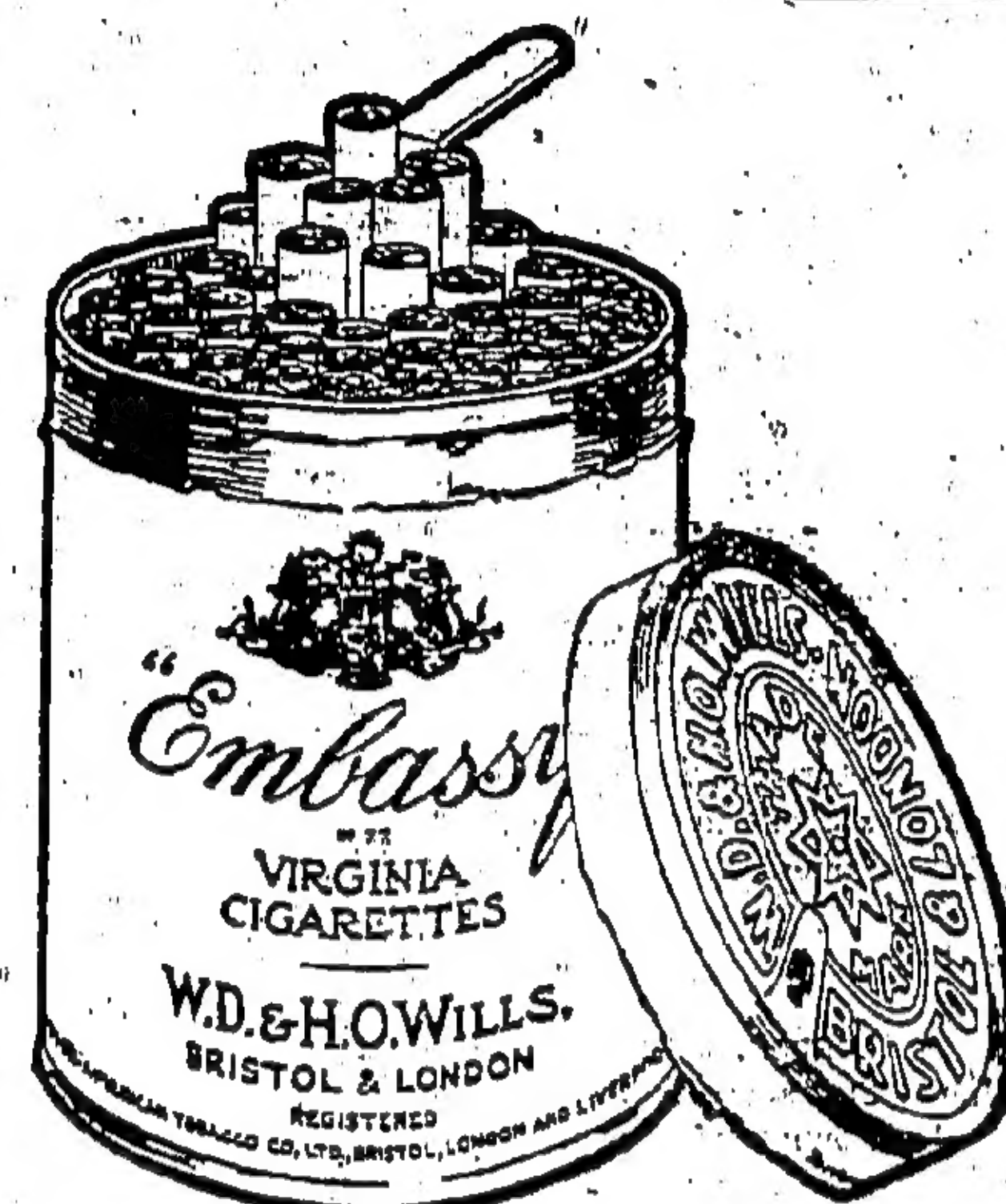
**The Diamond Dyeing and
Drying Company.**

Agent
CASSUM AHMED.
Draper,
2, 24, Wellington Street,
8, T'ien An Road, Kowloon.
Phone 1462.

Just arrived
a large assortment of
FILTERS
1, 1 Gallons up to 4 gallons



C.E. WARREN & CO., LTD.
Nos. 30 & 32 Des Voeux Road Central.
Established 1900

**THE
FAMOUS***Embassy***VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.****SOLD IN**

Tins of 50

and 25 CIGARETTES

ALSOPackets of
10 CIGARETTES.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

CHINA TRADE.**IS GERMANY ATTEMPTING TO
RE-ESTABLISH HERSELF
IN CHINA?****INTERESTING THEORIES.**

In view of the theories in general
circulation in the Far East as to the
measures Germany contemplates for
building up her Far Eastern trade
special interest perhaps attaches to
the statement recently submitted by
H. M. Consul-General at Tientsin
and published in London by the
Board of Trade. This relates to the
organisation of ex-compradores of
ex-enemy firms to deal directly with
Germany. It is reported that there
is plenty of capital behind this move-
ment. Owing to difficulties of ex-
change it is intended to transact
business on a barter basis and
through the medium of a firm in
Holland. The difficulties in the way
of carrying out this idea are very
considerable and do not appear to
have been fully realised, though it is
said that one large consignment has
already gone forward.

There is probably some connection
between this development and the
facts reported from the Netherlands
that the Netherlands Trading As-
sociation (Nederlandsche Handels-
maatschappij), with the assistance
of one or two other Dutch banks,
have reached an agreement with a
group of German manufacturers for
the granting of a revolving credit of
60,000,000 florins for the sale to
Germany of raw materials, such, for
instance, as cotton, copper, and
wool. It is understood that this
agreement provides that half of the
manufactured articles produced from
the raw materials so imported are to
be re-exported to the Netherlands,
and to be disposed of by the above-
mentioned Dutch banking syndicate
for the account of the Germans, for
the purpose of redeeming the credit
on which the particular raw materials
in question were furnished. The
remaining 50 per cent. of the goods
may be disposed of freely by the
German manufacturers.

Signs are not wanting of attempts
on the part of Germans to re-establish
their trade by various means. More
than one British firm has received
proposals from pre-war correspon-
dents in Germany to resume busi-
ness relations on the same footing
as before; and an application was
even received by His Majesty's
Consul-General from a German pri-
soner-of-war in Japan for a recom-
mendation to a British firm in Tien-
tsin who might require his services
as an expert in local produce. An-
other form assumed by the same
movement is the opening of a branch
of an American firm with a Teutonic
name and a local representative of
doubtful nationality. This firm has
recently made an application for
appointment as the local sub-agent

of a British insurance company to
deal with Chinese business.

The Far East, however, offers such
a wide field that British manufac-
turers should have little to fear from
German competition provided they
wisely exploit their opportunities.
The question of adequate representa-
tion in China is, of course, of im-
portance whenever trade
with China is considered. It is under-
stood that the British Electrical and
Allied Manufacturers' Association in
London has asked for a special report
regarding trading methods in China
in their particular line of business.
This Association, as a rule, does not
recognise any journal apart from its
own publication. The facts which
any such report may comprise are
not likely therefore to receive general
publicity unless the Association's
members are more communicative.
Nevertheless, in endeavouring to
obtain such report the Association is
on the right lines, and its action is
indicative of the increased interest
being taken in China trade.

Official reports from Tientsin urge
manufacturers and exporters to take
a more liberal view as to the require-
ments of their representatives so that
the latter may increase their staff
sufficiently to develop the full poten-
tialities of the business, and the em-
ployment of a travelling inspector is
also suggested. Similar advice has
been consistently offered the manu-
facturer, and there is sufficient
evidence available to-day that firms
seriously tackling Far Eastern trade
are profiting by the suggestions. It
may indeed be taken as a fact to-day
that efficient representation will ex-
perience little difficulty in obtaining
support from suitable firms, and as
a general statement, such support is
more substantial than that America
offers her technical and commercial
representatives.

H. M. Consul-General at Tientsin
mentions that representatives of two
combinations of British manufac-
turers recently visited this port and
while they differed in regard to their
views as to the best method, they
were in agreement as to the
necessity for decentralisation from
Shanghai. Of these, one interested
in steel and other metals and alloys,
wire rope, beltings, and packings,
has appointed different local firms
as agents for each of these commodi-
ties, and while he himself proposes
to spend six months of each year
in the Far East, two of which
will be in China, he has a permanent
representative in Shanghai to make
arrangements for supplying the re-
quirements of outpost agents, and
also to pay periodical visits of inspec-
tion. For the present, this would
appear to be the best possible system.
It utilises the existing facilities for
trade possessed by firms long es-
tablished in a particular locality, and
all their knowledge of local condi-
tions and goodwill, and at the same
time eliminates one middleman and
distributes the goods more directly
to the ultimate consumer, under con-

OUR DECADENT AGE.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer painted a
gloomy and painful picture of the
decadence of the age in his pre-
sidential address at the Free Church
Congress at Leicester. The greed of
gain, the craze for pleasure, the
sensuousness and sporting instincts
of the modern women, and the drink
traffic all came in for scathing
condemnation. "The whole world
seems given up to the craving for
gain," said Dr. Meyer. "Scaring
prices, endless strikes, the profiteer-
ing vampire and the newly rich are
all symptomatic of the recrudescence
of materialism. We are staggered by crimes of
violence due probably to the abnor-
mal excitement of the war. We are
confronted with race degeneration,
the immorality of fashion, the sen-
suousness of the dance, the substitu-
tion of spiritism for religion, and
the craze for amusement. The
ostentatious extravagance of the
profiteer must give all thoughtful
people cause for anxiety." Dr. Meyer
continued: "The present craze for
recreation leads to crowded theatres
and cinemas, and stimulates the
appetite for the startling and the
sensational. Man is always
a fighting animal. Of late we
have had unpleasant explosions of
this spirit in degrading prize fights
more poetically described as boxing
contests, which are patronised by
so-called ladies bent on emulating the
wives and daughters of the nobility
who crowded the Coliseum in the
darkest days of the Roman Empire." The
selfish spirit of modern labour
and the attempt to loosen the mar-
riage tie also came under Dr. Meyer's
ban. "The majority of our people,"
he said, "have less religion than the
Hindu or the Kaffir."

stant supervision in the interests of
the producer. It is thus a compro-
mise between the old method of
simply appointing a Shanghai firm
as agent and the "short-circuiting"
method that is much discussed at
present, i.e., eliminating all foreign
middlemen and dealing with the
native merchant.

There is no doubt that the Chinese
are taking an increasing interest in
direct business with foreign coun-
tries, and that the days are over
when a foreign merchant could with-
out a large profit on every deal with-
out effort, and quickly amass a large
fortune out of all proportion to his
contribution towards the develop-
ment of trade. The number of
Chinese who have received a foreign
education, either in China or abroad,
is already considerable.

It must be said, however, that
while the tendency towards direct
trading is increasing and must be
watched and taken into considera-
tion, the time is not yet ripe for it
as a general principle. Eastern
Engineering.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.**WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.****Hotel Mansions.**

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

HEALTH against SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTE STARS,
BEG-NOODLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup Stuffs REGULARLY
you will have to complain of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being
manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary
Method, can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH.
Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World.
Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.

**THE HING WAH PASTE MFG.
CO., LTD.**

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong, Nos. 47 & 49, Connaught Road
Central, Tel. No. 1238.

BRANCH OFFICE: Shanghai, Nos. 430 & 431, Nanking Road.
FACTORIES: Hongkong, Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay
and Shanghai, No. 71, North Soochow Road.

TRADE MARK.

JUST ARRIVED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS for Summer
Latest Style.
Prices to suit all purses.
POHOMULL BROS.

TELEPHONE 2468. 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HOTELS AND CAFES.**THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.****OPERATING—**

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.**THE PEAK HOTEL.**

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL**CENTRAL LOCATION**

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address:—"VICTORIA".
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL**KOWLOON.**

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Conducted under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add. "PALACE".
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL,

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bed Rooms. Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietress. Lunches most Passenger Rates.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON". Mrs. F. E. CAMEBON

**BLUE
BIRD****ICE ORNAM****PAELOUE**

AND CONFECTIONERS

**CHOCOLATES**

Finest Swiss Vanilla Chocolate
Home-Made Assorted Chocolates
60 Cents per lb.
Hutchinson's "Hutchinson's" Chocolate
60 Cents per lb.
California "Star" Chocolate
50 Cents per lb.
American Chocolate 40 Cents per lb.
Imperial Cocoa 30 Cents per lb.
Pineapple Chocolate 20 Cents per lb.
Caramelized Sweetened Cocoa 20 Cents per lb.

Tel. No. 3028

BOSTON CANDY STORE

OPPOSITE THE ROYAL THEATRE.

12 Queen's Rd. C.

Candies
Ice
Soda

CALL BETWEEN ACTS.

TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED.

Cigars
and
Cigarettes**TANG YUE, DESIGNER**

Residence:
the late HING TING,
14, TAAGUAS STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Commission free.

FRENCH LESSONS**G. MOUTON**

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Office and
Bentley's
A. S. G. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telephone Address
"MILKMAN" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the Concerned),

ON
TUESDAY,

May 11, 1920, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
A Small Consignment of
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,
Comprising:-

Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts,
Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath
Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg
and Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table
Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork
Dolies, Table Cloths, Linen Damask
Serviettes.

Also
A few lots of Bellow Valises, Kit
Bags, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases.
And
Two Pairs Prismatic Binoculars.
(All new goods and in small lots.)
Terms:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 6, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON
TUESDAY,

May 11, 1920, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

**TRAWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNI-
TURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED
BEDSTEADS, TRAWOOD TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,**
comprising:-

Chamberfold Sofa, Arm-chairs (new)
Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One
Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture,
comprising Trawood Twin Bedsteads,
large and small Wardrobes, Dressing
Tables, and Chairs, Washstands,
&c., (Trawood Trawood), Side-
boards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Din-
ing Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner
Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath
Room Utensils, Electric-Flated Ware,
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Trawood Bedsteads, a quantity of
Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire
Screens, Side Tables, Chairs,
Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets new and
second-hand.

Also
Four Pianos, One Embellished Bath,
Camera, &c., &c.,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 6, 1920.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions from J. W. TAYLOR, Esq.,
to sell by Public Auction,

ON
THURSDAY,

May 13, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., within
his residence at 135, The Peak.
**Sundry Household Furniture,
&c., &c.,**
(Herein contained).
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from morning of sale.
Terms:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 6, 1920.

MEE CHEUNG

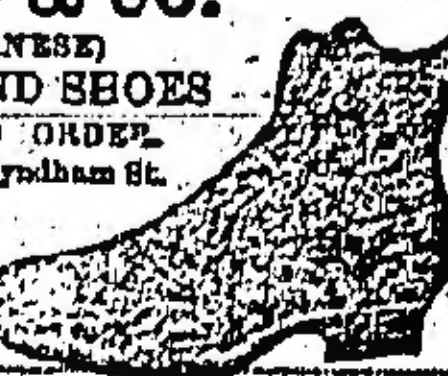
HIGH CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER.
Ice House Street. Tel. 1013.

Portrait taken in any
Style desired.

Photographic Supplies of
Every description.

TAIYO & CO.

(JAPANESE)
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.
No. 14, Wolfson St.



INTIMATIONS.

ESTATE OF DENNIS KEBIR MOSS
DECEASED.

ALL Persons having Claims against
or owing moneys to the above
Estate are requested to notify the
undersigned.

For and on behalf of the Executor,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
C/o Lowe, Bingham & Mathews.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF
CLUB.

THE Adjourned General Meeting of
Members will be held in the
Chamber of Commerce room, City Hall,
on MONDAY, 10th May, at 5.15 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, May 4, 1920.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(BARRIS SECTION).

THE PUBLIC IS NOTIFIED that
the Trains advertised to leave
KOWLOON at 2.30 p.m. and SHUM
CHUN at 9.04 p.m. on WEDNES-
DAY and SATURDAY are liable
to be CANCELLED in wet weather.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, May 6, 1920.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the 47th ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of the Society will be held
at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4,
Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on
FRIDAY, 21st May, 1920, at Noon,
for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors together with
the Statements of Account to 31st
December, 1919, and of declaring
Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Society will be CLOSED from 8th
May to 21st May, both days inclu-
sive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 4, 1920.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the 51st ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of the Company will be
held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4,
Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on
FRIDAY, 21st May, 1920, at 12.30 p.m., for
the purpose of receiving the Report of
the Directors together with the State-
ments of Account to 31st December
1919, and of declaring Dividends,
etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from
8th May to 21st May, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 4, 1920.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the 54th ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of the Company will be
held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4,
Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on
FRIDAY, 21st May, 1920, at 12.45
p.m., for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors together with
the Statements of Account to 31st
December, 1919, and of declaring
Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from
8th May to 21st May, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 4, 1920.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING will be held at
the Company's Office, St. George's
Buildings on SATURDAY, 22nd May
1920, at 11.50 a.m. for the purpose of
presenting the Report of the Directors
together with a Statement of Account
to 29th February, 1920, and electing
Directors and Auditors. The TRANS-
FER BOOKS of the Company will be
CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd
May, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 4, 1920.

JAPAN IN SIBERIA.

THE DEMANDS MADE ON THE
RUSSIANS AT VLADIVOSTOK.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

In view of recent events at Vla-
divostok, and the Reuters telegram
published that the Russians
had conceded practically all to the
Japanese the following narrative
reproduced from *The Japan Advertiser*
is particularly interesting:-
Tokyo, April 24.

A Bolshevik force of 4,000 has
been decisively defeated by the
Japanese in the region of Habarovsk,
according to a communique issued by
the War Office yesterday.

A detachment of the 14th Division
under Colonel Fukumura, was sent
out in the direction of Krasno-
yarsk, and, being attacked by the
Russians, drove them off with heavy
losses.

The main forces of the enemy re-
treated to the south, many taking
boats down the river. The Russians
left 40 dead on the field.

The Japanese Command in Siberia
is now negotiating with the Zemstvo
Government at Vladivostok regard-
ing a new set of five demands pre-
sented by the Japanese. These de-
mands will increase the control of
the Japanese over the military situa-
tion in Eastern Siberia. According
to a long statement issued by the
War Office yesterday, explaining the
negotiations, the Japanese demands
are:-

1. All Russian troops or armed
bodies, irrespective of the political
party to which they belong, shall be
withdrawn from (a) 30 kilometres
around any district occupied by
Japanese troops; (b) 30 kilometres
on the eastern and southern sides
of the Ussuri trunk railway line, and
on the Russo-Chinese frontier; (c)
30 kilometres from the terminus and
right side of the Suchang branch line
inclusive of the colliery line.
2. A fixed number of Russian
police force may be stationed within
the areas above mentioned for the
maintenance of peace and com-
munication.
3. All Russian warships and other
naval ships, arms, ammunition, other
war supplies, war machinery, war
factories, depots, barracks, etc., shall
temporarily be taken over by the
Japanese troops.
4. The restoration of transport
and communication with the areas
mentioned above should be carried
out as soon as possible. The Japanese
will assist in the work of restoration.
5. For the speedy carrying out of
the conditions mentioned, a Russo-
Japanese committee shall be ap-
pointed.

COUNTER PROPOSALS OFFERED.

The Russians replied with the fol-
lowing counter proposals: That an
immediate armistice be concluded;
that the Japanese troops be with-
drawn from the Amur region and the
city of Habarovsk; that the Rus-
sians retain the factories needed for
repairing transportation facilities
and also ships to guard the coast
and war materials.

According to the War Office state-
ment, the Russians, at the opening
of the negotiations, made the fol-
lowing proposals:-

1. The Japanese, before entering
on negotiations for future arrange-
ments, will accept the conditions ex-
isting before April 4 as the basis of
their future action and confirm the
recognition of the terms previously
agreed upon by the representatives
of the Governments of Russia and of
Japan.
2. The Japanese are not to inter-
fere in Russian internal affairs.
3. The Japanese will release all
Russian prisoners, and restore
occupied camps.
4. The Japanese are to return all
property seized.
5. The Japanese are to withdraw
all railway and telegraph guards,
leaving only such of them as may be
absolutely necessary to enable the
Russian Provisional Government to
resume operations.
6. The Japanese are to return all
arms captured.

ASKS RUSSIANS' MOTIVES.

Before proceeding to discuss the
Russian proposals, Major-General
Takayanagi who is representing
Japan in the negotiations, asked to
know the real reasons that prompted
the Russian authorities to make the
present negotiations. He also asked
whether they would recognize the
agreement signed by the Russian
Provisional Government on April 5.
The Russian representatives replied
in the affirmative.

At the meeting conducted on April
18, Major-General Takayanagi, ad-
dressing the Russian representative,
said that the Russian Provisional
Government had criticised the atti-
tude of the Japanese military com-
mand in Siberia without regard for
facts. In order to back up the de-
mand made for the evacuation of the

CROUP.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so
rapid in its development that every
mother of young children should be
prepared for it. It is very risky to wait
until the attack of croup appears and
then send for medicine and let the child
suffer until it can be obtained. Cham-
berlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and
effective, and has never been known to
fail in any case. Always have a bottle
in the house. For sale by all Chemists
and Druggists.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

35 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.

Each additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A stenographer typist
for engineering firm. Good
prospects. State previous experience
and salary required.—Box 1150.
c/o "China Mail."

WANTED.—To Purchase a setter
or Pointer PUP (dog) apply
1183 c/o "China Mail"

FOR SALE.

STAMPS of Hongkong, China, etc.,
in fine condition and reasonable
prices: will send on approval.
"Stamp Topics," a small monthly
stamp paper, copy postfree on request.
THEODORE SIDDALL, Shanghai.

TO LET.

TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance
Co., Ltd., Alexander Buildings.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SATURDAY, May 8th.
TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 p.m.
DINNER DANCE from 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 9th.
ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS during
TEA and Afternoon.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KAZEMBE"

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo
are informed that all Goods
are being landed at their risk
into the Godowns and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of Holt's
Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may
be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godown, and
all goods remaining undelivered after
5th May, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must
be presented to the Undersigned on or
before May 12, 1920, or they will not
be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns
where they will be examined on any
Tuesday or Friday between the hours
of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the
free storage period.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 29, 1920.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON
AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"BENDORAN,"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may be
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
11th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the Undersigned
on or before the 18th inst or
they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
11th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.
Hongkong, May 5, 1920

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE, PENANG &
BELAWAN DELL.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK,"

having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo by her are notified
that all goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
& Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the wharves deli-
very may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th May,
1920, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
12th May, at 10 a.m. by Messrs.
Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be
presented in writing within ten days
after arrival of steamer, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by
the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 6, 1920.

NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
AND
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT.
For Rates and Particulars apply to the General Agents
UNION TRADING CO., Prince's Building.

THE HOTEL ASIA

WEST BUND, CANTON.

The highest building in Canton affording a
panoramic bird's eye view of the whole
city and suburbs.

Large and airy rooms. Elevators, Electric Lights and Fans installed.

Hot and cold water service fitted, Excellent Cuisine, Bar and Billiard
room, Roof Garden, Cinematograph Theatre, and every modern
convenience provided.

Special monthly and family rates can be
arranged on application to

THE SUN CO., LTD.,

Proprietors.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES,
Kodak and Kodak Film, &c., &c.
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.
No. 174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Reinforcing Bars, | Wire Glass, |
| Expanded Metal, | Ribbed Glass, |
| Steel Sashes, | Window Glass, |
| Metal Ceilings, | Roofing Material, |
| | Waterproofing Paints. |

HOGG, KARANJIA & CO., LTD.,

No. 14, Chater Road,
Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| STRAND 1" to 15" | CABLE LAY 5" to 15" | 4 STRAND 3" to 10" |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|

OH Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers

THE BON TON.

LADIES' TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

CHINESE PONGEE, CREPE AND OTHER

SILK AND PIECE GOODS, OUR SPECIALTY.

Main Store and Showrooms - - 37, Queen's Road Central.

Tailoring Department - - - 1, 3, & 5, Chin Lung Street.

PHONE 928.

CABLE "BONTON."

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild

leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those

who are accustomed to inhale

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.

165, Des Voeux Road,

Hongkong.



六 廣 香 煙 仰 德 號 凡 天 華 廣
十 中 德 行 德 興 號 德 興 號
五 德 興 號 德 興 號 德 興 號
號 百 德 興 號 德 興 號 德 興 號

GIN.

Sir R. Burnett & Co's Fine
Old Tom and Fine Unsweetened.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TEL. 616.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

SEE WINDOWS
FOR
SPECIAL DISPLAY
OF
CARPETS AND RUGS.
NEW "ANGLO-ORIENT"
designs in large variety.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1930.

THAT ASS THE LAW.

A quotation that seems to force itself upon us with unwelcome frequency is that of Baron Bramwell, who said that anything which is not common sense is probably not good law. It presents itself too often as a stupendous sarcasm, for the consensus among common men is that strict law is but rarely sensible. We have in mind at the moment a magisterial opinion that goods on which import duty has been already paid, on being exported and re-imported must and ought to pay import duty again. We can see, of course, that it would never do to pass too easily any claim by a detected smuggler that the goods he carries have been in before and paid duty. The onus should be upon him to prove, or at least give satisfactory evidence to show, that such was the case. But here, if we did not misunderstand him, if he was correctly reported, we have a magistrate who thinks that there should be no limit to the number of times the same goods, assuming them to be the same goods, should pay import duty. We find ourselves strongly disagreeing with the notion. That could never have been the intention, whatever the letter of the law may read. It would mean a quite improper infringement of the freedom of the individual property owner. If you take a bottle of whisky to Macao, said the magistrate to the lawyer, "and bring it back with you, you must pay duty on it." The lawyer dissented. So do we. So would any person of ordinary commonsense. Every pipe-smoker making such a trip takes care, we presume, to have his pouch well-filled, so that he will not run short and have to smoke some unsatisfactory substitute for his favourite form of the weed. Deponent, for one, carries a four-ounce pouch, and returns with (say) two and a half ounces. Ought he to pay duty on that surplus? If he should pay on an unused bottle of whisky (though how any man could take a bottle of whisky on that trip and not use it we cannot see) he should also pay on his unused tobacco. The argument is beyond all simple reason. We are carefully refraining from any comment on the merits of the particular case which occasioned these magisterial and

ADVERSARIA.

"W.M." rails, as CHACKEN A far as a postcard's SON DUTY. space allows, at the last two days' Adversaria. He says that sort of stuff wasn't what he paid for, and that if there is to be any more of it, and we let him know, he will save his ten cents. We must see about printing him a special edition, all to himself. Some of these people expect so much for their ten cents, and forget that there are others. We know "W.M." what a large-hearted, lavish fellow he is. He would give anybody, no matter who, a biscuit for a barrel of flour, and in his most generous moment, if he had two apples, one red, one green, he'd eat the red one and keep the other for himself. So far as we are concerned, if he can manage to borrow a kettle, beg some water, and sneak the fire, he is welcome to go and boil his calf's head. It is a pity we said calf's head, for it is a necessary reference to casting pearls before swine.

He wants, he says, some LOCAL spicy para. on local NEWS. The taste for strong cigars, as pointed out a steppie. Ginger hidden in the duck's word, a laugh in every line; a note of what the "Thesman" calls "the bird"; the sparkle of good wine. We know. We're eager to oblige, and push the hornet's pen; but when there's nothing doing at all, how can we do it then? The local field is very dull. This is the time the rains are on. The highbrows are all sheltering, and even old Sir Paul has gone. The Government does nothing wrong in fact, it's busy doing naught; and every day seems sad and long. That's how

the Adversarian's caught. How make good bricks when lacking straw? Quo vive? Quo vadis? And Bin caw?

Hongkong has two cold seasons. There is the cold season of December and January, when you get your overcoat back from the Dairy Farm, and are glad to have it. And there is the cold season of April and May, when everybody catches one. It is quite easy. The night before you step out of a friend's house, after a good dinner, feeling as fine as the night looks. You feel so fine that you walk on your heels, and that is so good that you rebuff the rich-man and carry on till you perspire gently. Arrived home you sit awhile under the fan, or in a draught, cooling off, and that feels good also. If the bording, when you wagne up, your head feels like a lib of sub-things solid ad heavy, ad you dode care a dab whether the office is open or dot. Your eyes shad, your dose ruins, ad you develop a cough. Every fool you beed deils you a good fire for id, ad you hade everybody, ad wish you were dead, ad end of id all. But the other eight months of the year at Hongkong are all right, except to buy local shares in.

There are quite a lot of people after the old OFFICE. Post Office site, and public interest in the site is keen, everybody "wondering" what will be put up there. There was some talk at one time of a very rich Canadian contractor putting up a high block of offices, with half a dozen lifts, and a roof restaurant. American fashion, but it looks as if he was scared off by our local conservatism. We have to do those things that "aren't done."

The dead silence that NAVAL was the response to CANTEN. our appeal for opinions from the lower deck about the naval canteen question persuades us that it is a matter that cannot be allowed to wait. After all, when we shift the Navy Yard to Miss Bay, and the Military Garrison to the New Territory, which seems the proper thing to do, the problem will have solved itself. Meanwhile, let Hongkong remain "a blot on the picture," as the Admiral said it was.

The proposition is that RAZZLE in the muddle-dazzle DAZZLE method of throwing dice, anything, a pair of threes, for instance, beats five aces. The argument is that five aces are five jokers, five nothings, that an ace has no value except as a doubler of some real number. The story is that when shaking for drinks a well-known sportsman threw four aces and a two. That was five twos. He picked up the two, and threw it, hoping for something higher. It came two again. He reckoned that he couldn't fail to improve, and threw it again. This time it came ace. His opponent threw a pair of threes, and left it at that. "You sign," said he. When it was at last seen that he meant it seriously, bets were made, and the matter referred to a news-paper in New York, where this form of dice-throwing was said to have been "invented." New York replied that five aces were no score. Any rule that is a rule is good, when generally accepted; but this is nonsense. As in the old English game of "hazard," the comparative difficulty or smaller chance of throwing certain combinations gives those combinations their values. The odds against five aces are higher than against four aces and one other, therefore five aces should be "high." If Hongkong clubs are going to follow New York ruling, like sheep, then we had better stick to poker dice, in which five aces is the highest possible throw. Moreover, we call attention to the fact that the man who won the bet was an outlaw. He watched his opponent changing five twos into five nothings. He knew that his opponent did not know this extraordinary method of counting, and failed to warn him. On that alone the decision goes against him. No sporting debt is rightly payable to a cheat.

We are pleased at the snub that Mr. Mowbray Northcote has got. We will explain why. As you know, we did not take sides in the life strike as we did in the fitters'. We rather belittled it as a "strike." One of our reporters disagreed with our suggestion that it could not matter much. We had not thought of the reporters. No one ever does. Who cares for a reporter's feelings? He isn't supposed to have any. We considered, perhaps superficially, the life boys an easy job. Of course, if they cannot live on \$18 a month, they are entitled to try for more. We thought they should quit and go after a man's job. We couldn't see any chance of success for such a strike. In short, we were cold and unsympathetic. But we didn't like the way Northcote was handling it. We have never shared the view that one successful strike (the fitters') would start our local labour on the same game. So far it hasn't done so. But Mr.

Northcote's high-handed methods were liable, we thought, to put labour's back up. They who were in no way interested would sympathise with bullied men, would resent such lordly ways of handling men. We guess some of them did. When the prosecution was announced, in the circumstances reported, we got ready. We realized that the law was being intrigued as a strike breaker, which is wrong. They make no bones of discharging these boys when they want to, without notice. And the words so innocently used by Mr. Northcote obviously amounted to dismissal. "Take it or get out" would be enough for us. We would not need telling twice. Happily, in Mr. N. E. Smith we have a very level-headed and fair minded magistrate. He has the right idea of his functions. We have frequently noticed it. He has taken the same view, and made the charge a wash-out. It should never have been brought. It wasn't sporting. Now let us have any future wage disputes decently discussed as between men and men, not as between serfs and tin-gods. They will be settled sooner that way.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 49.44¢.

The N.Y.K. freighter "Tsuyama Maru" left Hongkong for Havana, Cuba, and New York, via Panama Canal, yesterday afternoon.

The big P. and O. cargo carrier "Kidderpore," left this port at daylight yesterday morning, on her northern run to Japan ports, calling at Shanghai en route.

In connection with the case reported in the *China Mail*, in which a Chinese was convicted on a charge of obtaining various sums of money by false pretences, and riding letter boxes, the sentence was six months' hard labour and not six weeks.

'NIGHTIE NIGHT' AGAIN.

The clever farce "Nightie Night" presented by the Dennistons Players at the Theatre Royal last night, was an "unqualified" success, and met with the approval of the audience, which, though not quite as large as on the previous occasion this play was presented, was numerous enough to fill the house with laughter at the extremely funny situations in this play. As we have dealt with the story of the farce previously, we will not repeat it again, but in regard to the acting, the players, if anything were in better form than on the former occasion. Miss Wanda Howard and Miss Florence Chapman had the best opportunities in this farce and each made the most of them. The costume worn by Miss Howard in the second and third acts was extremely fetching. Messrs. Leo Kennedy and William Augustin enacted their respective parts very creditably, and are among the best actors who have ever shown here. Action is the keynote of this, as well as of the other Dennistons farces, and is well sustained throughout.

A farce is again being presented by the Company to-night—"The Unkissed Bride," very racy and funny. This play ran in New York, it is said, for several months, and is said to be a great play for displaying the talents of the leading lady, upon whose shoulders fall the responsibility of being on the stage almost all the time. From our observation of her versatility, in drama as well as in farce, we have no doubt that Miss Howard will live up to the responsibility to the limit.

BRITISH NAVAL FORCES ON CHINA STATION.

The composition of the British Naval Forces in Chinese and Pacific waters is officially announced as follows:

H. M. S. "Hawkins," light cruiser, Flagship of the Commander-in-Chief.
5th Light Cruiser Squadron:
H. M. S. "Cairo," "Carleton," "Curlew" and "Colombo."
Submarines: 1 flotilla of 12 boats, and 2 depot ships.
Sloops 4, Gunboats for river work 14.
Aircraft carrier, H. M. S. "Ark Royal."
Special service vessel: 1 (Admiral's yacht).
All of the above vessels are present on the China station except the H. M. S. "Ark Royal," the aircraft carrier, which has been serving in Turkish waters and is now returning to England to be prepared for service on the China Station.

CAUSE OF DESPONDENCY.

DESPONDENCY is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. These tablets are sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SPECIAL CABLE.

SHANGHAI STUDENTS.

[CHINA MAIL SPECIAL.]

SHANGHAI, May 7.
The French concession police have closed the headquarters of the students' unions, also of associated bodies.

BANKRUPT JEWELLERS.

SHERIFF BROS. INSOLVENT.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Acting Chief Justice, in the Bankruptcy Court this morning, the Official Receiver, Mr. J. D. Lloyd, conducted the public examination of Mr. S. L. M. Sheriff, managing partner of Sheriff Bros., jewellers, Queen's Road Central.

Mr. S. L. M. Sheriff stated that with his three brothers holding equal shares with him, he started a jeweller's business in Ceylon and in 1907 opened in Hongkong, with a capital of Rs. 30,000. The premises were first situated in Kowloon, and the present shop in Queen's Road Central was bought from a Japanese—about five years ago. The capital was increased by \$10,000, a present to them in equal shares from their father. He first began to borrow money in Hongkong about five or six years ago when the Japanese business was bought, and during that period borrowed sums of \$2,000 or \$3,000 on promissory notes with no security. To Long Hing he owed \$20,000, and from Mr. H. Runonjee he borrowed \$1,200 a week before he put in his petition. At that time he knew he could not carry on so he pledged goods to Mr. Runonjee as a guarantee of payment. He also owed money to Mr. Greenfield which he borrowed to meet bank bills. He paid Mr. Greenfield daily with what he had available from the shop. Mr. Greenfield brought an action against him for \$8,000 and he paid him \$3,150. He did not pay the balance but gave Mr. Greenfield some goods which were handed over last year to Mr. Greenfield who still retained possession of them. In December of last year the shop was burgled and \$7,000 in cash was stolen, apart from jewellery which made his loss about \$16,000 or \$17,000. He had never struck a balance sheet to see whether he was solvent or not, but he had been able to pay his way until December, 1919. All he drew from the business himself was \$30 or \$40 a month and his household expenses.

The Official Receiver asked that the public examination be closed and applied for immediate adjudication and the appointment of a trustee. The creditors had agreed to the appointment of Mr. H. Percy Smith and suggested that the remuneration should be according to the usual Court scale.

His Lordship asked what security would be given.

The Official Receiver thought \$10,000 would be sufficient as it would cover the amount of money the trustee would have in his hands at one term.

The Official Receiver pointed out that two of the partners were out of the jurisdiction of the Court. He took it that the Court could not grant adjudication in these cases.

His Lordship replied that it was impossible as he had no power to do so, but he thought he could make the order against the firm and that would include the partners who were here.

His Lordship accordingly made the order and appointed Mr. H. Percy Smith trustee.

WRECK OF THE "SONGMA."

ASHORE IN HONG HAI BAY.

The s.s. "Songma," 534 gross tons, commanded by Captain Alexis, which plies between Hongkong and Haiphong, and which struck a reef in Hong Hai Bay, is reported to have her holds and engine room full of water, and news was brought in by a Chinese steamer from the scene of the wreck, this morning, that she had sunk.

Salvage operations have been conducted from Haiphong, the s.s. "Hanoi," also owned by Messrs. P. A. Lapicque and Company, the operators of the "Songma," having been despatched from Haiphong, and the order for a tug from Hongkong was cancelled.

It was believed at first that the steamer could be saved, as the Captain reported that if furnished with a tug he could proceed to Hongkong under tow. The inclement weather prevailing in the meantime, however, has evidently made this impossible. About half the cargo is undamaged and is being lightered off onto junks standing by. The rest will be damaged, if not made a total loss, by the sea water in the holds. The lone passenger, a Chinese, has been transferred ashore. The mail being carried by the "Songma" arrived in Hongkong to-day. The story that the vessel had sunk has not yet been confirmed to Messrs. Lapicque and Company, by wireless from Hanoi, as the communication is subject to delay. Word is expected either to-night or to-morrow as to the present plight of the ship.

EUROPEAN IN TROUBLE.

PLAYING THE POLICEMAN.

At the Magistracy, before Mr. N. L. Smith, yesterday afternoon, an interesting case was heard when a European named J. A. Reynolds, a native of Vancouver, B.C., and employed as overseer on the Kowloon-Canton Railway, was charged at the instance of Inspector Willis, with impersonating a Police Officer for the purpose of gaining admittance to No. 15, Lee Yuen Street, East, and performing a duty a Police Officer alone has power to perform.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defence.

Inspector Willis said the defendant prior to taking his present billet with the Kowloon-Canton Railway, was a Sanitary Inspector, and before that, he served in the Naval Yard Police, from which force he resigned with a very good character.

Proceeding, Inspector Willis said the defendant also did odd jobs for the Grand and Hongkong Hotels. He first came under the notice of the Police on April 30. At 1.40 p.m., on that day he received a telephone message from the Hongkong Hotel to the effect that the defendant had visited the hotel and said that he was a Detective Inspector, and had a warrant for a bandsman employed by the hotel, whose house he had instructions to search for opium. He had a Chinese with him, but the Police had been unable to trace this man. After interviewing the bandsman, the defendant took him away with him. The defendant was alleged to have gone to No. 16, Lee Yuen Street, and, according to the woman who occupied the premises, he turned the flat upside down, searching for opium. He then took the Filipino bandsman to a house in Wanchai where he also represented himself to be a Police Officer. Having received complaints of the defendant's doings, the Police made enquiries, and subsequently went to Beaconsfield Arcade, where the defendant lived, and arrested him. He was taken to the No. 7 Police Station, and charged. The Inspector said he could produce evidence to prove the search the defendant made at No. 16, Lee Yuen Street, and also witnesses to prove that the defendant did not belong to the Police Force.

Gertie Jang, concubine to the bandsman of the Hongkong Hotel, previously referred to, said that on the day in question she was at breakfast with her family when defendant entered the premises and went into her room. She had never seen defendant before. Defendant was accompanied by a Chinese whom he ordered to guard the door and not let anybody go out. He was in the room for a few minutes and then ordered the Chinese to open the boxes and search them. She did not stop him. Defendant told her he came to search for opium. He wanted her to give some opium which she never had. Defendant waited in the house till her husband came and then searched him. Defendant had threatened to kill her if she did not give up the opium. He also spoke to a Filipino woman who was living in the house. He used very bad language and later left the house with her husband and the Filipino woman, whose passport he took and retained for two hours. He also told the Filipino woman that if she wanted to meet him she was to go to the Hongkong Hotel at 8 p.m., otherwise he threatened to call for her. He did not produce any warrant.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada witness said she had not seen the Chinaman before.

Mr. Noel White, Assistant at the Hongkong Hotel, stated that at about 1.30 p.m. on April 30, defendant came to the hotel with the bandsman and a Chinese. Defendant wanted to know whether the bandsman belonged to the hotel staff and witness asked him why he wanted the information. Defendant replied that he was going to arrest the man for being in possession of opium. Witness asked him what he was and defendant replied that he was a Detective Inspector.

Mr. Smith: Are you sure of that?—Witness: Yes. I asked the Chinaman whether he was in the Detective Department and he said "Yes." Mr. Reynolds then told me, "I am taking this man away." I telephoned to the Central Police station and they sent Inspector Willis down.

Continuing witness said that he took the Inspector to the bandsman's house. Defendant had been employed at the hotel as an Assistant Bar man. He left the job of his own accord.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada witness said that as far as he knew defendant had been quiet at the hotel. He did not know whether the bandsman knew defendant. He had not seen the Chinaman before.

Mr. Smith: Are we going to see this Chinaman?

Sergeant Willis: No, we cannot find him.

Mr. d'Almada: I put it to you that he said "I am acting as a sort of a detective in connection with this opium for the Chinaman."

Mr. White: I am certain he said he was a detective inspector.

In the hearing of the bandsman?—Yes.

Does the bandsman understand English?—I do not know.

There was no disturbance in the hotel?—No.

A "GAY" SAMPAN PARTY.

A Chinese who said he was a carpenter, was this morning charged before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, at the instance of Sub-Inspector Davis with disorderly conduct on board a sampan at Apichau, and causing damage to a lot of clothing and other property.

The defendant admitted the charge, but said he had indulged rather too freely in *samsu*, and got gay.

Asked to relate the facts of the case, Inspector Davis said he received a report that a man was running amok on board a sampan and went to the scene. Here the defendant was handed over to him, together with a lot of tattered clothing (produced) some of which was torn to ribbons. This clothing, the boat-people alleged, was destroyed by the defendant.

Defendant: I did not cause so much damage. Some of the clothing might have been discarded long ago, and brought up to the Court to give colour to the case against me.

Mr. Hutchison: Was the defendant drunk?

Inspector Davis: I will not say that he was, but he might have had a good yam.

His Worship: What did he go on board for?—I don't know, your Worship.

A young boatwoman said the defendant came on board to pay a visit. He was asked to have a meal on board and did so. Defendant took a little to much *samsu* during the meal and became objectionable. After a while, not satisfied with improper remarks, he acted indecently towards her. She remonstrated with him saying "You should not shame me before the others." The defendant got angry at this, and slapped her face. When the other people interfered, the defendant ran amok, tearing their clothing and breaking up things.

Defendant: I became a little gay after the meal and suddenly several people pounced on me. One man took hold of a chopper and was going to cut me with it. I fought desperately in self defence and damaged their clothing in the process. I was not acting indecently towards the girl.

Mr. Hutchison imposed a fine of \$1 and ordered him to pay the complainant \$5 as compensation.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Ho Tong of No. 170 Temple St., Kowloon, states that at 12.10 p.m., yesterday, while his twelve-year old daughter was standing at the junction of Shanghai and Ningpo Streets, she was suddenly seized by two men and carried to a side lane where they struck her, and then, while one man clapped his hand over her mouth to prevent her from calling out, the other snatched two gold mounted rattan bangles valued at \$14 from her wrists. After they had taken her valuables, the men threw the frightened girl into the gutter and bolted. When the girl recovered her wits sufficiently to raise an alarm, the desperadoes had already disappeared. The Police are on the job of tracing the thieves, but up to the time of writing, they have not yet been successful in effecting any arrest.

Was defendant drunk?—He was not under the influence of liquor.

A bandsman at the Hongkong Hotel stated that when he went home he found defendant there and asked his wife what he wanted. Defendant then searched him for opium. Defendant had already searched the house. He had not seen defendant before. A Chinese was also present. Defendant then took witness, and the Filipino woman to a house in Wanchai saying he had something to do there. Defendant insisted on witness going. His wife had told him that defendant was an Inspector.

Mr. d'Almada: That is not evidence. Witness said that when they got to the house at Wanchai defendant searched it. After that they went to a Japanese restaurant where they had beer for which witness paid. The woman was then sent away and witness was taken to the hotel.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada: The letter (produced) was written by me as defendant asked me my address.

The Filipino woman gave corroborative evidence. She said her nickname was "Kon Ching." Defendant told her he was a policeman and wanted her to go to the police station. He wrote "Inspector Donoghue" on a piece of paper. Witness asked defendant what it was. He said it was his name.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada witness said she did not know an Inspector Donoghue at Manila. Defendant did not give witness the paper telling her that Inspector Donoghue would help her in Manila. Defendant told her that he had a Filipino wife. The letter (produced) was not sent to her but to another woman called "Kon Ching." (The letter referred to some articles which were being sent by the "Yuen Sang," and was signed "your new friend.")

Defendant showed her a medal, saying that it was a Police badge.

A Chinese boy also spoke to having seen the badge.

The case was remanded till Monday, defendant being let out on bail of \$300.

STRIKE BREAKER FAILS.

UNFAIR PROSECUTION IS RULED OUT.

Twenty five lift boys, participants in the strike among that section of the community, who were employed by the Hongkong Land Investment Company and the Hongkong Central Estate Company were discharged by Mr. N. L. Smith at the Police Court this morning on charges of leaving the service of their employers without notice. During the hearing of the case it was shown that the men went before Mr. Mowbray S. Northcote, Secretary of the Companies concerned, who told them that if they did not care to accept the offer of the companies of \$18 a month they could leave. The Magistrate agreed with the argument of Mr. Lo, who appeared on behalf of the men, that this was consent to their leaving. Another interesting point made by the solicitor was that the Ordinance of 1902 was not meant as a strike breaking machine, and that as the men considered themselves employed on a daily basis it would be unjust for the Ordinance to be enforced against them in a case where the only dispute was on the question of wages. The charges were dismissed without evidence for the defence being called.

Mr. Lo: Before I go on I should like to mention one point that when the officer came to serve the original summons on the men I accepted service on behalf of all the twenty six men for whom I was to appear. Apparently there has been some misunderstanding and one of the men has gone back to the country and I have no instructions on his behalf.

The Magistrate took down the names of the defendants and wished to know if the men were still in the employ of the company.

Mr. Wilkinson replied they were not.

Mr. Smith said that he supposed this was the result of a strike.

Mr. Wilkinson replied that he did not know whether they could call it a strike. The men refused to go to work.

Mr. Smith: Did they not give notice asking for a rise of pay?

Mr. Wilkinson: Yes, on April 23.

Mr. Smith: I think we had better take evidence.

Mr. W. J. Wilkinson then went into the box. He stated that he was employed by the Hongkong Land Investment Company and the Hongkong Central Estate Ltd. as overseer. All the defendants were employed by the companies as lift attendants.

Mr. Smith: How much do they get as pay, and is it fixed?

Witness: They get \$16 a month.

Mr. Smith: That is a fair rate, I suppose.

Witness: They all got \$14 a month, but in March they got a rise of \$2 and no complaint was made or a demand for a further increase. On April 23 however, they sent in a letter asking for an increase.

Mr. Smith: It was about the time of the lifters' strike.

Witness: No, it was after the settlement. They asked for 32 1/2 per cent and sent the following letter to the Secretary:

"Dear Sir, In consideration of the fact that you have increased our wages by \$2 we hesitate very much in forwarding you this letter. It occurs to us however that it might not be unwise to lay before you the financial difficulties we are experiencing even with the present wages. The prices of all commodities as you know have risen to half as much again as before since the beginning of the war while our wages have not been increased sufficiently to cope with the change. With the present wages we can hardly afford even the conventional necessities of our class. This is not a misrepresentation on our part, but a true statement of facts. The fact that people of our class, i.e. skilled labourers, are suffering in consequence of low wages may be seen from the recent clamour among them for higher wages and the strike resulting therefrom. Seeing that other companies have realised the situation of their employees and have consequently increased their wages by 32 1/2 per cent, may we appeal to your kind consideration for a further allowance? Trusting that this will meet with a favourable and early reply."

Mr. Smith: Was a reply sent to that?

Witness: A verbal reply was given. This letter was then brought in: "Dear Sir, We have the honour to beg inform you that we are very sorry for our wages not enough use for every month and you can't increase us wages at present we all resign on May 1. You may employ other men. With thank your kindness. The Company said they could not grant the money. On May 1 the men resigned en bloc. The above letter was pushed into my office post box. There was no notice given and no mention whatever that the men were dissatisfied."

Mr. Smith: They should have mentioned about leaving in the first letter.

Witness: If they had done that we should have made other arrangements. On Sunday May 2, we had 23 of them brought to the office and offered them an extra \$2, making it \$18 in all. They refused to accept it saying they wanted \$20. That would have been a little over 30 per cent on the original pay.

Mr. Smith: None of them turned up after that.

Witness: No. Mr. Smith: Personally, I don't think this Ordinance was meant as a strike breaking machine. They should have given some notice.

Mr. Lo: That is what I mean to submit.

Mr. Smith: The men should have given some warning.

Mr. Lo: It is not so simple as all that, as I hope to indicate in the case for the defence. They knew all along. It was suggested to the men whether they would leave or not.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Lo, who asked:

Am I not right in saying that you have always adopted a sympathetic attitude towards these men?

Witness: I have.

In point of fact the letter of April 23 drafted in this amicable way was actually suggested by you. They wanted an increase and you suggested that a letter be sent?—I did.

When a few days later a blank refusal was passed to them a deputation called on you of about eight men?—No.

Did none of them call on you?—No.

Didn't you have any conversation or discussion with them asking you what you suggested. I am instructed that a few days later when they heard that they were not going to get an increase they saw you and told their tale of woe and asked you what could be done. You told them you could do no more and the only thing was for them to do as they liked?—No, I didn't use those words. I said if you are not satisfied you can write another letter.

At all events the verbal reply gave them the impression that you were sympathetic, and you said when you told them you could do no more, that they must choose their own means?—No, that was not what I said. They said they were not satisfied but that was on April 26 after I had told them that there was no increase. They insisted that they were not satisfied and that they wanted an increase. I told them if they were not satisfied they had better write in again.

In any case that was not the impression they got. Do you know a man called Leung Tang. I believe he is a carpenter, but part of his duties before you came was to oversee or superintend these lift boys. He had disciplinary jurisdiction?—There is a carpenter called A Tang.

He had some sort of authority over them subject to your approval?—When I am away he is always in the office and acts in my place during my absence.

He was used by the men as a mouth piece?—I cannot say that. I had my suspicions that this was going on.

If A Tang is called I am going to put it to him that he was personally cognisant of every step they took and knew they were leaving?—That is what I am trying to find out. I have asked the men whether A Tang knew they were going to leave and they told me "No." He also told me "No." I wanted to find out whether this man was talking to these people.

It is part of our case that he did know and on the evening they stopped work the facts of the case were known to A Tang?—I am not aware of that.

Do you know anything about two detectives turning up on Saturday?—I do.

What was their object?—Their object was to arrest the men.

The Magistrate: To arrest whom?—These lift boys for leaving their employ.

Mr. Lo: They were not in fact arrested?—No, because when I went down to 20 Li Yuen Street, which the boys use as a kind of mess, I found eight or ten men there. I had the two Chinese detectives with me who were given me by the authorities here to arrest anyone whom I pointed out. I saw the men and I spoke to them. The detectives also spoke to them. I told them what I was going to do and I asked them to return to work and there would be no further trouble. The men said "We will return to work, but we must go round the town and look for the other people who have left work. We cannot start without them."

Mr. Lo: That is exactly what they stated. After that they were asked to go and see the manager on Sunday morning?—They were.

I understand you were present?—I was.

Is it not a fact that later Mr. Northcote asked those who wanted to stay on at \$18 a month to stand on one side and those who did not on the other?—Yes.

And none of them stood on the side of wanting to go back?—Yes.

Did not Mr. Northcote say he could replace them at a moment's notice?—He did.

And if they did not choose to accept \$18 a month they could clear out?—Yes. They were told to come up on Monday at 10.30.

I think Mr. Northcote actually asked them, "Well, if you do not choose \$18 a month, what are you going to do?" and did not come of them say "We are prepared to pull ourselves up?"—Yes.

They were to turn up on Monday morning. As a matter of fact I do not know whether you are aware that I myself had a conversation with Mr. Northcote and if he had been here I should have liked to put it to him whether the interview in a newspaper was correct, because it seems to me correct as far as I am

concerned. He said that if they didn't want to come back at \$18 a month he didn't want them?

Witness replied that the men did not turn up at the office at 10.30: they would not be received.

It is reported that Mr. Northcote said, "The men went to see Mr. Lo to ask him to mediate and I refused to see them, again." During the conversation on Sunday were they ever told that they were actually amenable to criminal law if they did not give a month's notice?—They were.

If put it to you they were not?—They were.

Is it not a fact that the practice of your employers has always been to dismiss these people if they are not satisfied with them at practically a moment's notice and pay them only up to the time they work?—I cannot answer that question. Since I have been in the company I have never had occasion to dismiss any body.

But since this case cropped up have you made any enquiries on this point?—No.

You are not prepared to disagree with me when I tell you as a matter of fact that these people looked upon themselves as liable to be dismissed at a moment's notice. There is a concrete case of one of the defendants in the present case who was dismissed in 1914 and a new man taken on in his place. The new man was not satisfied that they must choose their own means?—No, that was not what I said. They said they were not satisfied but that was on April 26 after I had told them that there was no increase. They insisted that they were not satisfied and that they wanted an increase. I told them if they were not satisfied they had better write in again.

In any case that was not the impression they got. Do you know a man called Leung Tang. I believe he is a carpenter, but part of his duties before you came was to oversee or superintend these lift boys. He had disciplinary jurisdiction?—There is a carpenter called A Tang.

He had some sort of authority over them subject to your approval?—When I am away he is always in the office and acts in my place during my absence.

He was used by the men as a mouth piece?—I cannot say that. I had my suspicions that this was going on.

If A Tang is called I am going to put it to him that he was personally cognisant of every step they took and knew they were leaving?—That is what I am trying to find out. I have asked the men whether A Tang knew they were going to leave and they told me "No." He also told me "No." I wanted to find out whether this man was talking to these people.

It is part of our case that he did know and on the evening they stopped work the facts of the case were known to A Tang?—I am not aware of that.

Do you know anything about two detectives turning up on Saturday?—I do.

What was their object?—Their object was to arrest the men.

The Magistrate: To arrest whom?—These lift boys for leaving their employ.

Mr. Lo: They were not in fact arrested?—No, because when I went down to 20 Li Yuen Street, which the boys use as a kind of mess, I found eight or ten men there. I had the two Chinese detectives with me who were given me by the authorities here to arrest anyone whom I pointed out. I saw the men and I spoke to them. The detectives also spoke to them. I told them what I was going to do and I asked them to return to work and there would be no further trouble. The men said "We will return to work, but we must go round the town and look for the other people who have left work. We cannot start without them."

Mr. Lo: That is exactly what they stated. After that they were asked to go and see the manager on Sunday morning?—They were.

I understand you were present?—I was.

Is it not a fact that later Mr. Northcote asked those who wanted to stay on at \$18 a month to stand on one side and those who did not on the other?—Yes.

And none of them stood on the side of wanting to go back?—Yes.

Did not Mr. Northcote say he could replace them at a moment's notice?—He did.

And if they did not choose to accept \$18 a month they could clear out?—Yes. They were told to come up on Monday at 10.30.

I think Mr. Northcote actually asked them, "Well, if you do not choose \$18 a month, what are you going to do?" and did not come of them say "We are prepared to pull ourselves up?"—Yes.

They were to turn up on Monday morning. As a matter of fact I do not know whether you are aware that I myself had a conversation with Mr. Northcote and if he had been here I should have liked to put it to him whether the interview in a newspaper was correct, because it seems to me correct as far as I am

concerned. He said that if they didn't want to come back at \$18 a month he didn't want them?

Witness replied that the men did not turn up at the office at 10.30: they would not be received.

It is reported that Mr. Northcote said, "The men went to see Mr. Lo to ask him to mediate and I refused to see them, again." During the conversation on Sunday were they ever told that they were actually amenable to criminal law if they did not give a month's notice?—They were.

If put it to you they were not?—They were.

Is it not a fact that the practice of your employers has always been to dismiss these people if they are not satisfied with them at practically a moment's notice and pay them only up to the time they work?—I cannot answer that question. Since I have been in the company I have never had occasion to dismiss any body.

But since this case cropped up have you made any enquiries on this point?—No.

You are not prepared to disagree with me when I tell you as a matter of fact that these people looked upon themselves as liable to be dismissed at a moment's notice. There is a concrete case of one of the defendants in the present case who was dismissed in 1914 and a new man taken on in his place. The new man was not satisfied that they must choose their own means?—No, that was not what I said. They said they were not satisfied but that was on April 26 after I had told them that there was no increase. They insisted that they were not satisfied and that they wanted an increase. I told them if they were not satisfied they had better write in again.

In any case that was not the impression they got. Do you know a man called Leung Tang. I believe he is a carpenter, but part of his duties before you came was to oversee or superintend these lift boys. He had disciplinary jurisdiction?—There is a carpenter called A Tang.

He had some sort of authority over them subject to your approval?—When I am away he is always in the office and acts in my place during my absence.

He was used by the men as a mouth piece?—I cannot say that. I had my suspicions that this was going on.

If A Tang is called I am going to put it to him that he was personally cognisant of every step they took and knew they were leaving?—That is what I am trying to find out. I have asked the men whether A Tang knew they were going to leave and they told me "No." He also told me "No." I wanted to find out whether this man was talking to these people.

It is part of our case that he did know and on the evening they stopped work the facts of the case were known to A Tang?—I am not aware of that.

Do you know anything about two detectives turning up on Saturday?—I do.

What was their object?—Their object was to arrest the men.

The Magistrate: To arrest whom?—These lift boys for leaving their employ.

Mr. Lo: They were not in fact arrested?—No, because when I went down to 20 Li Yuen Street, which the boys use as a kind of mess, I found eight or ten men there. I had the two Chinese detectives with me who were given me by the authorities here to arrest anyone whom I pointed out. I saw the men and I spoke to them. The detectives also spoke to them. I told them what I was going to do and I asked them to return to work and there would be no further trouble. The men said "We will return to work, but we must go round the town and look for the other people who have left work. We cannot start without them."

Mr. Lo: That is exactly what they stated. After that they were asked to go and see the manager on Sunday morning?—They were.

I understand you were present?—I was.

Is it not a fact that later Mr. Northcote asked those who wanted to stay on at \$18 a month to stand on one side and those who did not on the other?—Yes.

And none of them stood on the side of wanting to go back?—Yes.

Did not Mr. Northcote say he could replace them at a moment's notice?—He did.

And if they did not choose to accept \$18 a month they could clear out?—Yes. They were told to come up on Monday at 10.30.

I think Mr. Northcote actually asked them, "Well, if you do not choose \$18 a month, what are you going to do?" and did not come of them say "We are prepared to pull ourselves up?"—Yes.

They were to turn up on Monday morning. As a matter of fact I do not know whether you are aware that I myself had a conversation with Mr. Northcote and if he had been here I should have liked to put it to him whether the interview in a newspaper was correct, because it seems to me correct as far as I am

concerned. He said that if they didn't want to come back at \$18 a month he didn't want them?

Witness replied that the men did not turn up at the office at 10.30: they would not be received.

It is reported that Mr. Northcote said, "The men went to see Mr. Lo to ask him to mediate and I refused to see them, again." During the conversation on Sunday were they ever told that they were actually amenable to criminal law if they did not give a month's notice?—They were.

If put it to you they were not?—They were.

Is it not a fact that the practice of your employers has always been to dismiss these people if they are not satisfied with them at practically a moment's notice and pay them only up to the time they work?—I cannot answer that question. Since I have been in the company I have never had occasion to dismiss any body.

But since this case cropped up have you made any enquiries on this point?—No.

You are not prepared to disagree with me when I tell you as a matter of fact that these people looked upon themselves as liable to be dismissed at a moment's notice. There is a concrete case of one of the defendants in the present case who was dismissed in 1914 and a new man taken on in his place. The new man was not satisfied that they must choose their own means?—No, that was not what I said. They said they were not satisfied but that was on April 26 after I had told them that there was no increase. They insisted that they were not satisfied and that they wanted an increase. I told them if they were not satisfied they had better write in again.

In any case that was not the impression they got. Do you know a man called Leung Tang. I believe he is a carpenter, but part of his duties before you came was to oversee or superintend these lift boys. He had disciplinary jurisdiction?—There is a carpenter called A Tang.

He had some sort of authority over them subject to your approval?—When I am away he is always in the office and acts in my place during my absence.

He was used by the men as a mouth piece?—I cannot say that. I had my suspicions that this was going on.

If A Tang is called I am going to put it to him that he was personally cognisant of every step they took and knew they were leaving?—That is what I am trying to find out. I have asked the men whether A Tang knew they were going to leave and they told me "No." He also told me "No." I wanted to find out whether this man was talking to these people.

It is part of our case that he did know and on the evening they stopped work the facts of the case were known to A Tang?—I am not aware of that.

Do you know anything about two detectives turning up on Saturday?—I do.

What was their object?—Their object was to arrest the men.

The Magistrate: To arrest whom?—These lift boys for leaving their employ.

Mr. Lo: They were not in fact arrested?—No, because when I went down to 20 Li Yuen Street, which the boys use as a kind of mess, I found eight or ten men there. I had the two Chinese detectives with me who were given me by the authorities here to arrest anyone whom I pointed out. I saw the men and I spoke to them. The detectives also spoke to them. I told them what I was going to do and I asked them to return to work and there would be no further trouble. The men said "We will return to work, but we must go round the town and look for the other people who have left work. We cannot start without them."

Mr. Lo: That is exactly what they stated. After that they were asked to go and see the manager on Sunday morning?—They were.

I understand you were present?—I was.

Is it not a fact that later Mr. Northcote asked those who wanted to stay on at \$18 a month to stand on one side and those who did not on the other?—Yes.

And none of them stood on the side of wanting to go back?—Yes.

Did not Mr. Northcote say he could replace them at a moment's notice?—He did.

And if they did not choose to accept \$18 a month they could clear out?—Yes. They were told to come up on Monday at 10.30.

I think Mr. Northcote actually asked them, "Well, if you do not choose \$18 a month, what are you going to do?" and did not come of them say "We are prepared to pull ourselves up?"—Yes.

They were to turn up on Monday morning. As a matter of fact I do not know whether you are aware that I myself had a conversation with Mr. Northcote and if he had been here I should have liked to put it to him whether the interview in a newspaper was correct, because it seems to me correct as far as I am

concerned. He said that if they didn't want to come back at \$18 a month he didn't want them?

Witness replied that the men did not turn up at the office at 10.30: they would not be received.

It is reported that Mr. Northcote said, "The men went to see Mr. Lo to ask him to mediate and I refused to see them, again." During the conversation on Sunday were they ever told that they were actually amenable to criminal law if they did not give a month's notice?—They were.

If put it to you they were not?—They were.

Is it not a fact that the practice of your employers has always been to dismiss these people if they are not satisfied with them at practically a moment's notice and pay them only up to the time they work?—I cannot answer that question. Since I have been in the company I have never had occasion to dismiss any body.

But since this case cropped up have you made any enquiries on this point?—No.

You are not prepared to disagree with me when I tell you as a matter of fact that these people looked upon themselves as liable to be dismissed at a moment's notice. There is a concrete case of one of the defendants in the present case who was dismissed in 1914 and a new man taken on in his place. The new man was not satisfied that they must choose their own means?—No, that was not what I said. They said they were not satisfied but that was on April 26 after I had told them that there was no increase. They insisted that they were not satisfied and that they wanted an increase. I told them if they were not satisfied they had better write in again.

In any case that was not the impression they got. Do you know a man called Leung Tang. I believe he is a carpenter, but part of his duties before you came was to oversee or superintend these lift boys. He had disciplinary jurisdiction?—There is a carpenter called A Tang.

He had some sort of authority over them subject to your approval?—When I am away he is always in the office and acts in my place during my absence.

He was used by the men as a mouth piece?—I cannot say that. I had my suspicions that this was going on.

If A Tang is called I am going to put it to him that he was personally cognisant of every step they took and knew they were leaving?—That is what I am trying to find out. I have asked the men whether A Tang knew they were going to leave and they told me "No." He also told me "No." I wanted to find out whether this man was talking to these people.

It is part of our case that he did know and on the evening they stopped work the facts of the case were known to A Tang?—I am not aware of that.

Do you know anything about two detectives turning up on Saturday?—I do.

What was their object?—Their object was to arrest the men.

The Magistrate: To arrest whom?—These lift boys for leaving their employ.

Mr. Lo: They were not in fact arrested?—No, because when I went down to 20 Li Yuen Street, which the boys use as a kind of mess, I found eight or ten men there. I had the two Chinese detectives with me who were given me by the authorities here to arrest anyone whom I pointed out. I saw the men and I spoke to them. The detectives also spoke to them. I told them what I was going to do and I asked them to return to work and there would be no further trouble. The men said "We will return to work, but we must go round the town and look for the other people who have left work. We cannot start without them."

Mr. Lo: That is exactly what they stated. After that they were asked to go and see the manager on Sunday morning?—They were.

I understand you were present?—I was.

Is it not a fact that later Mr. Northcote asked those who wanted to stay on at \$18 a month to stand on one side and those who did not on the other?—Yes.

And none of them stood on the side of wanting to go back?—Yes.

Did not Mr. Northcote say he could replace them at a moment's notice?—He did.

And if they did not choose to accept \$18 a month they could clear out?—Yes. They were told to come up on Monday at 10.30.

I think Mr. Northcote actually asked them, "Well, if you do not choose \$18 a month, what are you going to do?" and did not come of them say "We are prepared to pull ourselves up?"—Yes.

They were to turn up on Monday morning. As a matter of fact I do not know whether you are aware that I myself had a conversation with Mr. Northcote and if he had been here I should have liked to put it to him whether the interview in a newspaper was correct, because it seems to me correct as far as I am

concerned. He said that if they didn't want to come back at \$18 a month he didn't want them?

Witness replied that the men did not turn up at the office at 10.30: they would not be received.

It is reported that Mr. Northcote said, "The men went to see Mr. Lo to ask him to mediate and I refused to see them, again." During the conversation on Sunday were they ever told that they were actually amenable to criminal law if they did not give a month's notice?—They were.

If put it to you they were not?—They were.

Is it not a fact that the practice of your employers has always been to dismiss these people if they are not satisfied with them at practically a moment's notice and pay them only up to the time they work?—I cannot answer that question. Since I have been in the company I have never had occasion to dismiss any body.

But since this case cropped up have you made any enquiries on this point?—No.

You are not prepared to disagree with me when I tell you as a matter of fact that these people looked upon themselves as liable to be dismissed at a moment's notice. There is a concrete case of one of

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS.

To Macao daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.)
From Macao daily at 8.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 5 p.m.)

Police permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tuck, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.
FOR NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing about end of May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "AFRICA"

Sailing about 31st May.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA
FOR JAVA.

S.S. "RIJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 13th May.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 9th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAITO KAIUN KAISHA.)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.
Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to South AFRICAN
PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA
in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
and APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.
(ESTABLISHED 1890). SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 515).

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
HAYRE MARU.....Tuesday, 8th June.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Maurice, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

PANAMA MARU.....Friday, 28th May.

SEATTLE MARU.....Middle of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Spore.

SIAM MARU.....Tuesday, 11th May.

LUZON MARU.....Saturday, 15th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

UNNAN MARU.....Tuesday, 1st June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

MITSUBI MARU.....Monday, 7th June.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.

AFRICA MARU (Call Manila).....Saturday, 22nd May.

OHIO MARU (Call Manila).....Saturday, 8th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU.....Sunday, 9th May.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

UNNAN MARU (direct to Takao).....Tuesday, 11th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO. LTD.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, via MANILA, SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS.

"HWAH FENG".....Sailing on or about June 1st.

"VICTORIA".....Sailing on or about July 2nd.

(Calling at Port Darwin).

For Passage and Freight apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO., LTD.

112 Connaught Road Central.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO.....May 8, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & HANGKOW.....May 11, at 10 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI AND FUKOW.....May 11, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO.....May 13, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO.....May 15, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....May 20, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Ningbo (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANKING LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 32.

AGENTS.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"EDMORE".....About May 13th.

"ICOMIUM".....About May 25th.

"CROSSKEYE".....About June 8th.

For PORTLAND Direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"COAXET".....About May 17th.

"MONTAGUE".....About June 13th.

"WABAN".....About June 23rd.

"ABERCOB".....About July 10th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "DRYDEN"

About MAY 12th.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE"

About JUNE 29th.

Via PANAMA.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5TH FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DUE INWARDS.....ABOUT.....SAILING FOR LOS ANGELES.....ABOUT
SIS. YINTA.....June 5.....S.S. YINTA.....June 7.
S.S. WEST HIXON.....June 15.....S.S. WEST HIXON.....June 17.
S.S. WEST MONTOP.....July 15.....S.S. WEST MONTOP.....July 17.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points;
no Transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office:—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Branch Offices:—Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Singapore.

Hongkong Office:—Prince's Buildings, Charter Road.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

General Agent for South China.

Telephone No. 1082.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.....Tons.....Leave Hongkong.....

TENYO MARU.....22,000.....27th May.

SHIBUKI MARU.....20,000.....13th June.

SHINKO MARU.....22,000.....17th June.

PERHIA MARU.....9,000.....8th July.

KOREA MARU.....20,000.....14th July.

From Kobe.....*Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, GALAPAGOS, BALBOA,

CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers.....Tons.....Leave Hongkong.....

SEIYO MARU.....14,000.....May 9th.

KIYO MARU.....17,500.....July 12th.

ANYO MARU.....18,000.....Sept. 9th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passenger may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco,

Batavia and the Panama Canal.

Steamers.....Leave Hongkong.....

OHYO MARU.....May 24th.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER, Kings Building.

Telephone 2378 and 23.

SHIPPING

C. P. & O. S.

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS.....From.....To.....

Empress of Japan.....May 28.....June 18

Empress of Asia.....June 3.....June 21

Monteagle.....June 8.....July 2

Empress of Russia.....July 1.....July 19

Empress of Japan.....July 20.....Aug. 10

Empress of Asia.....July 29.....Aug. 16

Monteagle.....Aug. 13.....Sept. 6

Empress of Russia.....Aug. 28.....Sept. 13

Empress of Japan.....Sept. 14.....Oct. 5

Empress of Asia.....Sept. 23.....Oct. 11

Empress of Russia.....Oct. 31.....Nov. 8

Monteagle.....Oct. 26.....Nov. 19

Empress of Japan.....Nov. 8.....Nov. 30

Passage Rates Hongkong to United Kingdom:

Empress of Russia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan.....16,800 Tons Reg. Gold

WING KEE & CO.
29, Connaught Road Central
COAL MERCHANTS.
SHIP CHANDLERS, COMPRADORES
AND
STEVEDORES.
Cable Address: "WINGKEE" To: 144

"You can't possibly get wet in the"

Mattamac.

19-OUNCE Featherweight Waterproof



FIRST GRADE \$15.00 each.

The "MATTAMAC" Stormproof Coat is exceptionally light in weight, yet intensely strong and durable, absolutely waterproof, smartly cut, and thoroughly well made. ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's-Wear Specialists.

16, Des Vœux Road. Telephone 29.

SCIENCE OF GEOGRAPHY.

Geography's share in the general debt of civilization to missionaries has been nearly forgotten; points out a writer in the religious Press, who recalls that the advance agents of Christianity have greatly extended our knowledge of the globe and have been noteworthy as map-makers. They have replaced much in the "guess maps" of the Middle Ages by exact and accurate descriptions of regional geography, and their explorations, as notably in the case of Livingstone, have added large store to our knowledge of strange peoples and lands. Much of the earlier information concerning our own country was gained at first hand by the Spanish missionaries who preceded the gold-hunters and colonists. How deeply indebted to the early missionaries is the science of geography is told by *The Church Missionary Review* (London), whose article is thus summarized by *The Churchman* (New York):

To the Jesuits and the Franciscans belongs the credit for defining many of the routes between China and India. It was a Jesuit, Gerbillon, who in the seventeenth century brought back information in regard to the Altai Mountains, the Kerulen River, and the Balkal Lake, who fixed their positions by sound observations and outlined a large field of new geography. Another member of the same band, Régis, surveyed Manchuria revision for the first time. Finally the ancient Chinese maps were entrusted entirely to the Jesuits. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries it was the Jesuits who brought back the information in regard to Tibet which made exact maps possible, and as late as 1906-07 one of the agents of the British and Foreign Bible Society made plane table notes of a part of Szechuan Province of Western China, which before was almost entirely unknown. In Africa also it was Jesuit missionaries who brought back the first reliable information of the jungles and rivers of the interior. On the debt geography owes the Protestant missionaries of the nineteenth century most people are more aware. Livingstone, it is said, "was the greatest exponent of the art and purpose of geographical exploration, and exercised the most profound influence on the extension of this branch of human knowledge of any man of his country."

In Madagascar, in the Kongo basin, on the Gold Coast, in New Guinea, missionary geographers have made valuable researches. In America those familiar with the missions in southern California and Texas realize something of the contribution Spanish missionaries made to the opening up of our own country. South America in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was actually better known than Africa, due largely to the geographical research of the Jesuit missionaries, and the Amazon, the Parana basin, and other great districts were first visited by pioneers of the Catholic Church.

The missionaries no longer have the field of geographical exploration to themselves, but they still from time to time make valuable contributions to our knowledge of regional geography. Few of us will forget the thrill of pride that churchmen felt when it was announced that Archdeacon Stuck and his party from our Alaskan mission were the first to scale the snowy heights of Mt. Denali.

INGENIOUS BRIDGE BUILDERS OF JAVA.

The natives of Java have a bridge-building technique which utilized to the limit their slight resources for work of this character. Of raw materials they are acquainted with but two, and one of these is really a product of their own ingenuity. They have no nails, no iron, no true wood; they are forced to rely entirely upon bamboo for the structural parts, and upon a rope of their own manufacture to effect the junctions.

The span is almost 150 feet, the width of the roadway some four feet. The four bamboo columns at either side of the stream are built up of a double length of from fifty to sixty bamboos, tied up with rope and firmly pressed together by forcing a quantity

THE ORDEAL OF VIENNA.

DOCTORS TO STRIKE?

Just at the moment when Vienna is visited again by epidemic of influenza, measles, and inflammation of the lungs, there has been great danger of the doctors and their assistants at the municipal hospitals going on strike. They are grievously underpaid, and it is calculated that a doctor can buy with his whole month's salary just 13 lb. of bad sausage. Many doctors' assistants receive no pay at all, while those of barbers, tailors, carpenters, masons, etc., enjoy incomes on which they can live comfortably. In consideration of the dreadful state of the capital, the physicians have postponed this drastic action. But the panel doctors have already begun it and their 200,000 patients, consisting chiefly of workmen and business-employees, have to pay the usual high fees when they require medical attendance. A panel doctor has to work hard all day for 400 kronen a month, which in consequence of the unexampled inflation of Austrian money are worth about eight shillings. There is also a great dearth of medicines; they are of miserable quality and sold at fabulous prices.

INTERMITTENT MILK.

While the rich continue in luxury the authorities are too weak to secure even tiny surplus rations for pregnant women, who receive as a "special gift" one pound of maize flour per week and sometimes half a pound of sugar per month. Milk is supplied to infants up to one year of age only at the rate of a litre a day; they have to go without on Sundays, as all railway traffic is stopped, and often they do not receive any for two days and even longer. The misery all round grows from day to day. Close to where I live a brother and sister have gone mad owing to continuous under-feeding. But in the very same street the shop windows are resplendent with fine stocks of imported corned beef and other good things.

No less terrible is the shortage of clothing materials, the prices for which can be paid only by the wealthy. Mothers have become very inventive in producing garments out of all sorts of scraps. A touching incident was told me of a woman who turned the coat of her boy's teddy-bear, a present from some wealthy lady, into a pair of trousers for his daily use.

BANKNOTES AS CONFETTI.

At many cafes and restaurants, and especially at cabarets and similar places, orgies of feeding go on uninterruptedly. In the country many peasants do not seem to behave any differently. In the provincial town of Salzburg, at a dance given by rural profiteers, no fewer than 1,400 litres of wine were consumed. Another party swallowed about (nominally) £1,300 worth of champagne in a single drinking bout. One of them lit his cigar with a thousand kronen bank note. At another dance, when there were no confetti left, a crew of illicit traffickers crumpled bank notes into little balls and threw them instead. At a carouse they sprinkled the floor with champagne.

of wedges between rope and bamboos. Such columns are found to be of remarkable strength and elasticity. The original element which the Javan natives have brought to the construction of these bridges, as remarked, is the rope. This is made of a fibre taken from the native arec palm, which grows all over the island. It makes a rope that resists effectively the heavy decaying action of the hot and damp tropical climate with its legions of fungi; in fact, it lasts for many years without any indications of rotting. So between this rope and the bamboo the natives are able to achieve a semi-permanent structure for which it would be hard to find a peer on the ground of cheapness and durability. Perhaps the most surprising feature of the whole thing is the degree to which this has been attained by the best type of bridge arch. How does an ignorant savage know that a bridge ought not to be perfectly flat?—*Far Eastern Review*.

THE PEAK TRAMWAY CASE.

CONDUCTOR CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Evidence was produced before Mr. R. O. Hutchison yesterday afternoon, in the case in which Ah King, a conductor employed by the Peak Tramway Company was charged with the embezzlement of 10 cents (not twenty as previously stated) the property of the Company by re-issuing to Corporal Stroud of the Wiltshire Regiment a used ticket.

Mr. M. H. Turner appeared for the prosecution, and the defendant was represented by Mr. B. L. Potter.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Turner said that he was going to produce evidence to show that the defendant who was on duty on the 9.30 p.m. green (up) car on April 29, issued an old tram ticket to Corporal Stroud of the Wiltshire Regiment, thereby defrauding the Peak Tramway Company of 10 cents. Counsel said that before calling evidence, he would ask his Worship, in case he found that he could not convict the defendant on the charge of embezzlement, to exercise the power vested in him by the Ordinance, and convict the defendant on an amended charge of attempting to embezzle. He would like to mention here, for his friend's information, that it was not overheard, but regard for his Worship's power under the Ordinance, which caused him not to prefer an alternative charge against the defendant.

Inspector Smirke of the Peak Tramway Company, said he boarded the 9.30 green (up) car on the night of April 29, soon after it left the lower station at the second class end. From his position in the car, he had a good view of the saloon and the front seats. Corporal Stroud and Flannen of the Wiltshire Regiment sat on the foremost seat while ten other soldiers and a lady whom he knew to be a ticket holder, occupied the saloon. Before the car got to the Kennedy Road Station, Ah King (the accused) collected the fares from the two corporals. Ah King, the Chinese night inspector, when he saw witness was in the car, went up to Ah King and said something to him. Witness could not hear what was said because he was too far away, but he felt suspicious, and working his way up the car, he stood behind them. As soon as Ah King discovered that witness was behind him, he jumped off the car, and disappeared in the dark. He has not been seen since.

His Worship: You have not seen him since, you mean?—Yes.

Mr. Turner: The Tramway Company has not seen him since. I think what the witness meant was that Ah King has since absconded. He certainly could not have disappeared into thin air.

Inspector Smirke agreed.

His Worship expressed himself as satisfied.

Proceeding with his evidence, the witness said Ah King walked away in the direction of the other soldiers, from whom he collected the fares. After Ah King had gone to the saloon of the car, witness asked the corporals to show him their tickets, and they handed him the two (produced). He examined them and found the numbers were not consecutive. Witness then went and inspected the other soldiers' and the servants' tickets and found them to be correct. Going up to the defendant when the car arrived at the top, witness asked him to show him his bundles of tickets of various denominations. Witness found in the middle of each bundle of new tickets, a number of punched tickets.

By Mr. Potter: He could not swear how many punched tickets there were in each bundle, but there was a large number.

Proceeding, witness said that when originally issued to the conductors, the tickets were fastened together by a nail driven through the end.

Mr. Potter: In that case the punched tickets which you said you found in the centre of the bundles of new tickets could not be in line with the others.

Witness: Oh, yes, they were. The conductors, for their own convenience, remove the nails and keep the bundles together by means of rubber bands.

The witness said that he had forgotten to mention that when he inspected the corporals' tickets, he asked them if they had paid for them, and they said they had paid 10 cents each.

When the car got to the top station, witness requested the corporals to wait a while, and after examining the defendant's tickets, he took them all in to see the Superintendent (Mr. Handy). Here the defendant was searched and in separate pockets, two more bundles of used tickets were found, wrapped up in paper.

At this stage Mr. Turner handed the witness a book and asked him to tell the Court what it was.

Witness: This is what is known as the Ticket Book. Every conductor keeps one of these books in which he enters the numbers of the tickets he sold during the day.

Mr. Turner: If you look in that book, can you tell what date a certain ticket was sold?—Yes.

Will you please tell the Court on what date ticket No. 6324 (one of those issued to the corporals) was sold?

Witness: On the 27th of April.

Continuing, the witness said acting on the instructions of the Superintendent, he called in a Chinese constable and had the defendant removed to Mount Gough Police Station, where he was charged.

By Mr. Potter: Witness did not actually see the defendant give the tickets to the corporals as it was rather dark, but he knew the defendant had to hand them some sort of tickets, and suspecting him, witness went up and examined the tickets.

Mr. Potter: Did you search his person for money?—No, that was done at the Police station.

Did you examine the contents of the bag in which he kept his takings?—Yes, and I found that he was \$1.30 to the good.

Mr. Turner: You mean he had \$1.30 over and above the amount he should have for the number of tickets entered in his Ticket book as having been sold?—That is so.

By His Worship: Conductors do 24 hours' shifts from mid-day to mid-day. Of course, they go off duty when the cars stop running and resume duty in the morning.

Answering another question, witness said the conductors handed in the contents of their bags at the office in the morning before resuming duty. When relieved at noon, the conductors handed over their bags with their takings to the men relieving them. Of course, they counted up the money, and kept a record of it.

Mr. Turner: So that each man pays into the office each morning part of his own and part of the previous man's takings?—Yes.

Examining the witness, Mr. Potter put to him that in that case the \$1.30 he mentioned as surplus money found in the bag, it was mentioned in reply to your question, Mr. Potter: I am charging the defendant only in respect to ten cents.

Corporal Stroud was next called and said in reply to Mr. Turner, that he and his friend, Corporal Flannen, were passengers on the 9.30 green (up) car on the night of the 29th ultimo. They sat on the front seat. He gave the 20 cents for two tickets. The defendant handed him two tickets the numbers of which he noticed were not consecutive. He made a remark to his friend about it. Soon afterwards Inspector Smirke came and examined their tickets. The Inspector afterwards went into the saloon and examined the defendant's bundles of tickets, and found some used tickets in them.

Mr. Potter: How do you know? You told us you were sitting on the front seat, you know? Yes, but I looked back and from where I was sitting, had a good view of what was going on in the saloon. Especially as the car was going up hill.

Replying to another question, the witness said the tickets were punched when they were handed to him. He could not say if they were punched before they were handed to him because he was not paying particular attention. When the car got to the top, Inspector Smirke asked them to remain behind, and after a considerable time, they were taken before the Superintendent and told him all they knew about the matter. After some examination, the defendant was removed to Mount Gough Police Station by a Chinese constable.

Mr. Handy, the Engineer Superintendent of the Peak Tramway Company, said that on the arrival of the 9.30 up car, Inspector Smirke brought the defendant to him and told him what had happened. He asked the defendant what he had to say, and he replied that he was guilty, and asked to be given a chance. Witness had the contents of his bag examined, and in the bundles, among the unused tickets, he found a number of punched tickets. Two other bundles of punched tickets of various denominations were found on the defendant's person. Witness called in a constable, and had the defendant removed to the Mount Gough Police Station, accompanied by Inspector Smirke who was instructed to lay a charge against him.

Sub-Inspector Purdon said he was in Mount Gough Police Station when the defendant was brought in by a Chinese constable, accompanied by Inspector Smirke. After the charge had been made out against him, witness searched the defendant and found \$27.47 on his person. Witness entered this in the Prisoner's Property Book (produced). The defendant made no statement.

Mr. Turner said that was the case for the prosecution, unless his Worship wanted to hear the other corporal.

His Worship said he did not, but perhaps Mr. Potter might want to.

Mr. Potter said that as Corporal Flannen did not purchase the tickets, he thought his evidence was immaterial.

His Worship agreed.

Addressing the Magistrate, Mr. Potter said he did not propose to call evidence for the defence, because, he submitted, there was no case for him to defend. There was nothing in the evidence to prove embezzlement. In order to prove that something had been taken away, the prosecution had not proved that, therefore the case must fall.

WITNESS: On the 27th of April.

Continuing, the witness said acting on the instructions of the Superintendent, he called in a Chinese constable and had the defendant removed to Mount Gough Police Station, where he was charged.

By Mr. Potter: Witness did not actually see the defendant give the tickets to the corporals as it was rather dark, but he knew the defendant had to hand them some sort of tickets, and suspecting him, witness went up and examined the tickets.

Mr. Potter: Did you search his person for money?—No, that was done at the Police station.

Did you examine the contents of the bag in which he kept his takings?—Yes, and I found that he was \$1.30 to the good.

Mr. Turner: You mean he had \$1.30 over and above the amount he should have for the number of tickets entered in his Ticket book as having been sold?—That is so.

By His Worship: Conductors do 24 hours' shifts from mid-day to mid-day. Of course, they go off duty when the cars stop running and resume duty in the morning.

Answering another question, witness said the conductors handed in the contents of their bags at the office in the morning before resuming duty. When relieved at noon, the conductors handed over their bags with their takings to the men relieving them. Of course, they counted up the money, and kept a record of it.

Mr. Turner: So that each man pays into the office each morning part of his own and part of the previous man's takings?—Yes.

Examining the witness, Mr. Potter put to him that in that case the \$1.30 he mentioned as surplus money found in the bag, it was mentioned in reply to your question, Mr. Potter: I am charging the defendant only in respect to ten cents.

Corporal Stroud was next called and said in reply to Mr. Turner, that he and his friend, Corporal Flannen, were passengers on the 9.30 green (up) car on the night of the 29th ultimo. They sat on the front seat. He gave the 20 cents for two tickets. The defendant handed him two tickets the numbers of which he noticed were not consecutive. He made a remark to his friend about it. Soon afterwards Inspector Smirke came and examined their tickets. The Inspector afterwards went into the saloon and examined the defendant's bundles of tickets, and found some used tickets in them.

Mr. Potter: How do you know? You told us you were sitting on the front seat, you know? Yes, but I looked back and from where I was sitting, had a good view of what was going on in the saloon. Especially as the car was going up hill.

Replying to another question, the witness said the tickets were punched when they were handed to him. He could not say if they were punched before they were handed to him because he was not paying particular attention. When the car got to the top, Inspector Smirke asked them to remain behind, and after a considerable time, they were taken before the Superintendent and told him all they knew about the matter. After some examination, the defendant was removed to Mount Gough Police Station by a Chinese constable.

Mr. Handy, the Engineer Superintendent of the Peak Tramway Company, said that on the arrival of the 9.30 up car, Inspector Smirke brought the defendant to him and told him what had happened. He asked the defendant what he had to say, and he replied that he was guilty, and asked to be given a chance. Witness had the contents of his bag examined, and in the bundles, among the unused tickets, he found a number of punched tickets. Two other bundles of punched tickets of various denominations were found on the defendant's person. Witness called in a constable, and had the defendant removed to the Mount Gough Police Station, accompanied by Inspector Smirke who was instructed to lay a charge against him.

Sub-Inspector Purdon said he was in Mount Gough Police Station when the defendant was brought in by a Chinese constable, accompanied by Inspector Smirke. After the charge had been made out against him, witness searched the defendant and found \$27.47 on his person. Witness entered this in the Prisoner's Property Book (produced). The defendant made no statement.

Mr. Turner said that was the case for the prosecution, unless his Worship wanted to hear the other corporal.

His Worship said he did not, but perhaps Mr. Potter might want to.

Mr. Potter said that as Corporal Flannen did not purchase the tickets, he thought his evidence was immaterial.

His Worship agreed.

Addressing the Magistrate, Mr. Potter said he did not propose to call evidence for the defence, because, he submitted, there was no case for him to defend. There was nothing in the evidence to prove embezzlement. In order to prove that something had been taken away, the prosecution had not proved that, therefore the case must fall.

Witness: On the 27th of April.

Continuing, the witness said acting on the instructions of the Superintendent, he called in a Chinese constable and had the defendant removed to Mount Gough Police Station, where he was charged.

By Mr. Potter: Witness did not actually see the defendant give the tickets to the corporals as it was rather dark, but he knew the defendant had to hand them some sort of tickets, and suspecting him, witness went up and examined the tickets.

Mr. Potter: Did you search his person for money?—No, that was done at the Police station.

Did you examine the contents of the bag in which he kept his takings?—Yes, and I found that he was \$1.30 to the good.

Mr. Turner: You mean he had \$1.30 over and above the amount he should have for the number of tickets entered in his Ticket book as having been sold?—That is so.

By His Worship: Conductors do 24 hours' shifts from mid-day to mid-day. Of course, they go off duty when the cars stop running and resume duty in the morning.

Answering another question, witness said the conductors handed in the contents of their bags at the office in the morning before resuming duty. When relieved at noon, the conductors handed over their bags with their takings to the men relieving them. Of course, they counted up the money, and kept a record of it.

Mr. Turner: So that each man pays into the office each morning part of his own and part of the previous man's takings?—Yes.

Examining the witness, Mr. Potter put to him that in that case the \$1.30 he mentioned as surplus money found in the bag, it was mentioned in reply to your question, Mr. Potter: I am charging the defendant only in respect to ten cents.

Corporal Stroud was next called and said in reply to Mr. Turner, that he and his friend, Corporal Flannen, were passengers on the 9.30 green (up) car on the night of the 29th ultimo. They sat on the front seat. He gave the 20 cents for two tickets. The defendant handed him two tickets the numbers of which he noticed were not consecutive. He made a remark to his friend about it. Soon afterwards Inspector Smirke came and examined their tickets. The Inspector afterwards went into the saloon and examined the defendant's bundles of tickets, and found some used tickets in them.

Mr. Potter: How do you know? You told us you were sitting on the front seat, you know? Yes, but I looked back and from where I was sitting, had a good view of what was going on in the saloon. Especially as the car was going up hill.

Replying to another question, the witness said the tickets were punched when they were handed to him. He could not say if they were punched before they were handed to him because he was not paying particular attention. When the car got to the top, Inspector Smirke asked them to remain behind, and after a considerable time, they were taken before the Superintendent and told him all they knew about the matter. After some examination, the defendant was removed to Mount Gough Police Station by a Chinese constable.

Mr. Handy, the Engineer Superintendent of the Peak Tramway Company, said that on the arrival of the 9.30 up car, Inspector Smirke brought the defendant to him and told him what had happened. He asked the defendant what he had to say, and he replied that he was guilty, and asked to be given a chance. Witness had the contents of his bag examined, and in the bundles, among the unused tickets, he found a number of punched tickets. Two other bundles of punched tickets of various denominations were found on the defendant's person. Witness called in a constable, and had the defendant removed to the Mount Gough Police Station, accompanied by Inspector Smirke who was instructed to lay a charge against him.

Sub-Inspector Purdon said he was in Mount Gough Police Station when the defendant was brought in by a Chinese constable, accompanied by Inspector Smirke. After the charge had been made out against him, witness searched the defendant and found \$27.47 on his person. Witness entered this in the Prisoner's Property Book (produced). The defendant made no statement.

Mr. Turner said that was the case for the prosecution, unless his Worship wanted to hear the other corporal.

His Worship said he did not, but perhaps Mr. Potter might want to.

Mr. Potter said that as Corporal Flannen did not purchase the tickets, he thought his evidence was immaterial.

His Worship agreed.

Addressing the Magistrate, Mr. Potter said he did not propose to call evidence for the defence, because, he submitted, there was no case for him to defend. There was nothing in the evidence to prove embezzlement. In order to prove that something had been taken away, the prosecution had not proved that, therefore the case must fall.

Witness: On the 27th of April.

Continuing, the witness said acting on the instructions of the Superintendent, he called in a Chinese constable and had the defendant removed to Mount Gough Police Station, where he was charged.

By Mr. Potter: Witness did not actually see the defendant give the tickets to the corporals as it was rather dark, but he knew the defendant had to hand them some sort of tickets, and suspecting him, witness went up and examined the tickets.

Mr. Potter: Did you search his person for money?—No, that was done at the Police station.

Did you examine the contents of the bag in which he kept his takings?—Yes, and I found that he was \$1.30 to the good.

Mr. Turner: You mean he had \$1.30 over and above the amount he should have for the number of tickets entered in his Ticket book as having been sold?—That is so.

By His Worship: Conductors do 24 hours' shifts from mid-day to mid-day. Of course, they go off duty when the cars stop running and resume duty in the morning.

Answering another question, witness said the conductors handed in the contents of their bags at the office in the morning before resuming duty. When relieved at noon, the conductors handed over their bags with their takings to the men relieving them. Of course, they counted up the money, and kept a record of it.

Mr. Turner: So that each man pays into the office each morning part of his own and part of the previous man's takings?—Yes.

Examining the witness, Mr. Potter put to him that in that case the \$1.30 he mentioned as surplus money found in the bag, it was mentioned in reply to your question, Mr. Potter: I am charging the defendant only in respect to ten cents.

Corporal Stroud was next called and said in reply to Mr. Turner, that he and his friend, Corporal Flannen, were passengers on the 9.30 green (up) car on the night of the 29th ultimo. They sat on the front seat. He gave the 20 cents for two tickets. The defendant handed him two tickets the numbers of which he noticed were not consecutive. He made a remark to his friend about it. Soon afterwards Inspector Smirke came and examined their tickets. The Inspector afterwards went into the saloon and examined the defendant's bundles of tickets, and found some used tickets in them.

Mr. Potter: How do you know? You told us you were sitting on the front seat, you know? Yes, but I looked back and from where I was sitting, had a good view of what was going on in the saloon. Especially as the car was going up hill.

Replying to another question, the witness said the tickets were punched when they were handed to him. He could not say if they were punched before they were handed to him because he was not paying particular attention. When the car got to the top, Inspector Smirke asked them to remain behind, and after a considerable time, they were taken before the Superintendent and told him all they knew about the matter. After some examination, the defendant was removed to Mount Gough Police Station by a Chinese constable.

Mr. Handy, the Engineer Superintendent of the Peak Tramway Company, said that on the arrival of the 9.30 up car, Inspector Smirke brought the defendant to him and told him what had happened. He asked the defendant what he had to say, and he replied that he was guilty, and asked to be given a chance. Witness had the contents of his bag examined, and in the bundles, among the unused tickets, he found a number of punched tickets. Two other bundles of punched tickets of various denominations were found on the defendant's person. Witness called in a constable, and had the defendant removed to the Mount Gough Police Station, accompanied by Inspector Smirke who was instructed to lay a charge against him.

Sub-Inspector Purdon said he was in Mount Gough Police Station when the defendant was brought in by a Chinese constable, accompanied by Inspector Smirke. After the charge had been made out against him, witness searched the defendant and found \$27.47 on his person. Witness entered this in the Prisoner's Property Book (produced). The defendant made no statement.

Mr. Turner said that was the case for the prosecution, unless his Worship wanted to hear the other corporal.

His Worship said he did not, but perhaps Mr. Potter might want to.

Mr. Potter said that as Corporal Flannen did not purchase the tickets, he thought his evidence was immaterial.

His Worship agreed.

Addressing the Magistrate, Mr. Potter said he did not propose to call evidence for the defence, because, he submitted, there was no case for him to defend. There was nothing in the evidence to prove embezzlement. In order to prove that something had been taken away, the prosecution had not proved that, therefore the case must fall.

Witness: On the 27th of April.

Continuing, the witness said acting on the instructions of the Superintendent, he called in a Chinese constable and had the defendant removed to Mount Gough Police Station, where he was charged.

By Mr. Potter: Witness did not actually see the defendant give the tickets to the corporals as it was rather dark, but he knew the defendant had to hand them some sort of tickets, and suspecting him, witness went up and examined the tickets.

Mr. Potter: Did you search his person for money?—No, that was done at the Police station.

Did you examine the contents of the bag in which he kept his takings?—Yes, and I found that he was \$1.30 to the good.

Mr. Turner: You mean he had \$1.30 over and above the amount he should have for the number of tickets entered in his Ticket book as having been sold?—That is so.

By His Worship: Conductors do 24 hours' shifts from mid-day to mid-day. Of course, they go off duty when the cars stop running and resume duty in the morning.

Answering another question, witness said the conductors handed in the contents of their bags at the office in the morning before resuming duty. When relieved at noon, the conductors handed over their bags with their takings to the men relieving them. Of course, they counted up the money, and kept a record of it.

Mr. Turner: So that each man pays into the office each morning part of his own and part of the previous man's takings?—Yes.

Examining the witness, Mr. Potter put to him that in that case the \$1.30 he mentioned as surplus money found in the bag, it was mentioned in reply to your question, Mr. Potter: I am charging the defendant only in respect to ten cents.

Corporal Stroud was next called and said in reply to Mr. Turner, that he and his friend, Corporal Flannen, were passengers on the 9.30 green (up) car on the night of the 29th ultimo. They sat on the front seat. He gave the 20 cents for two tickets. The defendant handed him two tickets the numbers of which he noticed were not consecutive. He made a remark to his friend about it. Soon afterwards Inspector Smirke came and examined their tickets. The Inspector afterwards went into the saloon and examined the defendant's bundles of tickets, and found some used tickets in them.

Mr. Potter: How do you know? You told us you were sitting on the front seat, you know? Yes, but I looked back and from where I was sitting, had a good view of what

SHIPPING BOOM.

WAR LOSSES ARE RAPIDLY BEING MADE GOOD.

If Great Britain does not regain her pre-war maritime supremacy it will not be from lack of vessels. A well-known shipping man predicts that we shall ere long possess more tonnage than can be employed profitably. He estimates that we shall eventually have about 2,000,000 tons more of merchant shipping than we had in pre-war days, and says that a period of keen competition for cargoes lies ahead.

It is generally agreed that in the matter of mercantile bottoms we are making a satisfactory recovery from war losses, helped by the distribution among various owners of about 200 standard ships. A large number of vessels are being conditioned by the Ministry of Shipping and returned to general service.

There is, however, a great shortage of passenger ships. Two years will elapse before fleets can be brought to full strength again.

Arriving liners on order are, Union Castle, 9; P. and O., 14; British India Co., 20; Cunard, 12; Anchor, 5; White Star, an unspecified number. Some of the new Cunarders will bear the names of the ships lost during the war.

EXCHANGE

Hongkong, May 7, 1920.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| On London | 4-1/2 |
| Bank, 1/2 | 4-1/2 |
| On demand | 4-1/2 |
| 30 days sight | 4-1/2 |
| 60 days sight | 4-1/2 |
| 90 days sight | 4-1/2 |
| Documentary 4 months sight | 4-1/2 |
| On Paris | 148 |
| On demand | 148 |
| Credit 4 months sight | 148 |
| On New York | 84 1/2 |
| On demand | 84 1/2 |
| Credit 30 days sight | 84 1/2 |
| On Bombay | 300 |
| On demand | 300 |
| On Calcutta | 300 |
| On demand | 300 |
| On Singapore | 189 |
| On demand | 189 |
| On Shanghai | 174 |
| On demand | 174 |
| Credit 30 days sight | 174 |
| On Yokohama | 169 |
| On demand | 169 |
| Credit 100 days sight | 169 |
| Gold (Bank buying rate) | \$4.50 |
| Silver (per oz.) | 82 1/2 |

SUBSIDIARY CITIES.

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Hongkong 50 cents sub. | 1/2 dia |
| 10 | 1/2 dia |
| 5 | 1/2 dia |
| Chinese coins | 4 1/2 dia |
| Bar Silver in Hongkong | 13 1/2 pm |
| Chinese Copper Cash | 5 1/2 pm |
| Chinese Copper Cents | 7 1/2 pm |
| Rate of Exchange | 4 1/2 dia |
| Hongkong Sub. Coin | 1/2 dia |

SHIPPING.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

SPECIAL SAILING
S.S. "NILE"

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE.

The s.s. "Nile" will sail from Hongkong for Singapore direct on Tuesday, June 1st, at noon, returning on or about June 14th.

For full particulars regarding freight or passage apply to

O. H. BITTER,
Agents.

Prince's Building,
Ice House Street,
Tel. 1934.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN

Next sailing for SAN FRANCISCO

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN,
General Managers,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1874.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates. LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE" containing full particulars of fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address "COOKSON." THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 534. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.
Also HANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
CHINA OFFICE: LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.4.

STEAMING COAL.

Contracts Solicited for Bunkering Ships at Hongkong, Shanghai, Keelung (Formosa) And All Leading Japan Ports.

K. KIMURA & CO.

2, Connaught Road Central.
Cable Add. "Propaganda." Tel. No. 2580.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office: 64, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459.
Shanghai Office: 10, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 30, 1919.

BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

HONGKONG.

TAKE ADVANTAGE of the High Rates of Exchange and open an interest bearing Gold Dollar or Sterling Account. Withdrawals may be made from such accounts in Local Currency if desired.

Certificates of Deposit issued in Gold Dollars, Sterling and Local Currency.

Letters of Credit issued.

We issue American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers' Checks, payable throughout the World.

HEAD OFFICE:
NEW YORK.

Other Offices in the East:

SHANGHAI TIENTSIN MANILA
PEKING HANKOW CANTON
CHANGSHA

HONGKONG STOCK
EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 7th MAY, 1920

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

11 A.M.

BANKS.

London T. T. rate 4 1/2

Hongkong Bank 82 1/2 b. 610 1/2 ss.

MARINE INSURANCE.

Canton Insurance 1445 n.

North China Insurance 1188 n.

Union Insurance 1188 n.

Yangtze Insurance 1188 n.

Far Eastern 1188 n.

FIRE INSURANCE.

China Fire Insurance 1188 n.

Hongkong Fire Insurance 1188 n.

Savings.

Dougherty 85 b. 55 ss.

H. K. Steamboat 144 b. 55 ss.

Indo-China (Erf.) 1188 n.

Do. 1188 n.

Shell Transport 1100 n.

Star Ferry 1100 n.

Raffles 1100 n.

China Sugars 1100 n.

Malayan Sugars 1100 n.

MINDO.

Kailan Mining Adm. 1200 n.

Langkat 1200 n.

Shanghai Loans 1200 n.

Sisal Explorations 1200 n.

Do. 1200 n.

Trough Mines 1200 n.

Ural Caspian 1200 n.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, ETC.

H. & K. Wharves 1200 n.

H. & W. Docks 1200 n.

Shai Docks 1200 n.

New Engineering 1200 n.

LANDS, HOUSES & BUILDINGS.

Central Estates 1200 n.

Hongkong Hotels 1200 n.

Hongkong Lands 1200 n.

Humphreys 1200 n.

Kowloon Lands 1200 n.

Land Reclamations 1200 n.

West Points 1200 n.

COMMON MILLS.

Two Cottons 1200 n.

Kung Yick 1200 n.

Loon Kung Mills 1200 n.

Orientals 1200 n.

Shanghai Cottons 1200 n.

Yangtze Mills 1200 n.

MICROFILMS.

Cinema 1200 n.

China Lights Old 1200 n.

China Providents 1200 n.

Dairy Farms 1200 n.

H. K. Electric 1200 n.

Macao 1200 n.

Hongkong Ropes 1200 n.

Hongkong Tramways 1200 n.

Pac Tramways (Old) 1200 n.

Do. (New) 1200 n.

Steam Landries 1200 n.

H. K. Steel Foundry 1200 n.

Water-Cuts 1200 n.

Watsons 1200 n.

Wm. Powell 1200 n.

Witman's 1200 n.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND
COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 18 East Street, Central.

Hankow Branch: Hankow, Honan.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.

SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits

bear interest at rates 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2,

respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE

will be welcomed.

J. YUANG YU.

Manager.

HONGKONG, 14th MAY, 1920.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS

BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alexandra Buildings, Charter Road.

General Banking and Exchange busi-

ness transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed

Deposits received at rates which may be

agreed on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings

Department.

DONG TOY.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 3, 1920.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN

AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up - \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc.

Loans made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

CHINA ASSOCIATION OF BANKERS.

ATTORNEY, in Hongkong and Shanghai.

(Sole and Particulars apply to the

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per s.s. "Empress of Russia":—
Mr. W. Allen, Mrs. Ainsworth, Mr. E. A. Acedi, Mr. G. S. Adair, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Arnold, Miss Anderson, Mr. Atwell, Mr. Wm. B. Benedikt, Mr. and Mrs. Birnbaum, Mr. C. Brown, Miss M. I. Bealey, Mr. Isidorio Benet, Mr. E. N. Blandy, Mr. W. A. Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Benz and child, Mrs. H. A. Bowden, Mrs. L. J. Pynes, Mrs. F. S. Brockman, Mr. G. H. Bowman, Mrs. Cook, Mr. J. S. Croll, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Chatterjee and child, Mr. L. C. de Vos Nedermeeen Cappel, Mr. E. A. Coghlan, Mr. O. W. Charlton, Mrs. C. B. Cunningham, Mr. S. W. Czekanski, Mr. A. L. Carmona, Miss G. Crawford, Miss E. N. Crawford, Sir Paul and Lady Chater, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Dickerson, Mr. J. W. Dehaan, Mr. and Mrs. P. Das, Mr. F. S. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. B. Diaz, Mr. Le Roy Dayton, Miss Mary Dick, Mr. and Mrs. D. Englebert, Mr. E. E. Elser, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Edmunds and children, Miss H. E. E. Mr. D. L. Fuller, Mr. Cesar Filoteo, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Foggy, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Figueroa and children, Mrs. J. S. Finch, Mr. J. R. Guiterrez, Mr. P. C. Garrett, Miss M. G. Griffith, Mr. Enrique Garcia, Mrs. N. E. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gedge, Miss H. Gubay and sister, Miss Ethel Gibson, Mr. A. H. Gordon, Mr. H. G. Garin, Mr. P. J. Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Gordon, Mr. Wm. R. Hamme, Mr. W. E. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Honglin, Mr. and Mrs. Heath, Mr. Alex. Hols, Mr. J. T. Halle, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hodge, Mr. T. Hoanchoy, Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. H. E. Hayward, Mrs. F. H. Ingersoll and son, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Johnson, Miss M. J. K. Jardine, Mr. H. A. Jeffries, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Johnson, Mr. A. Kopp, M. L. Kioff, Mr. and Mrs. Kresle, Mr. P. Katigbok, Mr. E. L. Katigbok, Mr. A. Kalai, Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Kelly and daughter, Mr. A. D. Kennedy, Mr. Y. Kitchara, Mrs. L. A. Karanjia, Mr. R. G. Llover, Mr. Percy Lot, R. Rev. G. H. Lander and child, Mr. Alex. Landokoff, Mr. Eric W. Little, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lowmes, Miss M. Lake, Mr. E. R. Murphy, Mr. J. Missry, Mr. Conrado Morente, Mr. Tito Montecarlo, Mr. Ignacio Mani-lapas, Dr. Jessie A. MacBean, Master Robt. McDonald, Mr. J. Finlay Miller, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Moxon, Mr. E. C. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Massey, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Meinhardt and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Massey, Mr. J. F. Mason, Mr. M. A. Mendelson, Mr. H. O. Mossin, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Muriel and child, Mrs. Noronha and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nordon, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Nessim, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Phillips, Mr. V. Phillips, Lieut. R. P. Paguin, Lieut. H. Pepler, Mr. O. E. Pomeroy, Mr. R. Pringle, Mr. Francisco Pascual, Mr. A. J. Pascual, Mrs. M. N. B. Pereira, Col. D. B. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Pollock, Mr. H. H. Pothick, Miss Hortense Potts, Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mr. A. D. Rickey, Mr. J. C. Rockwell, Mr. H. P. Rowe, Mr. G. A. Ritter, Mr. J. De Los Reyes, Mr. Nicolas Reyes, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. C. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Rodas and family, Mr. J. B. Reid, Mr. H. G. Rasmussen, Mrs. E. C. Rogers, Mrs. F. de S. F. Rodriguez, Mrs. C. W. Rosenstock, Mr. W. C. Sweet, Mrs. Spafford, Mrs. Soule, Mr. Schuller, Mr. P. J. Schilling, Mr. and Mrs. Schuldt and child, Mr. B. Skvora, Mrs. R. R. Sanborn, Mrs. C. H. Sleeper, Mr. H. Spencer, Miss M. Spencer, Mr. Paul H. Schatzmann, Miss R. R. Sanborn, Mr. J. W. Stoffers, Mrs. W. F. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Lala Suta Singh, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Tison, Mr. D. D. Tripp, Mr. E. J. Towler, Mr. L. Tobias, Capt. Townshend, Mrs. Geo. Thornton, Mr. F. H. Tyson, Mr. R. M. Go. Tanco, Mr. and Mrs. Tapaon and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Manuel Tasson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Vandelee, Mr. E. M. Vistan, Mr. J. Vistan, Dr. E. M. Versola, Mr. Pacifico Vellia, Mr. Peter Vander Hass, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Van Traa, Miss Lydia Vorobief, Major H. A. Wise, Mr. Walich, Mr. B. F. Ward, Major Wheeler, Mr. E. W. White, Mr. A. Weild, Mr. J. F. White, Mr. and Mrs. B. Ward, Miss Wymenga, Major and Mrs. F. A. Wanklyn, Mr. Davis Wood, Mr. J. Wilson, Mrs. Selva Waddington, Mrs. H. L. Wenner, Jr., Mrs. W. T. White and daughter, Mr. A. Warden, Mr. P. C. Waite, Mr. O. T. Waite, Mrs. J. W. Whitfield, Capt. and Mrs. R. N. Walker, Mrs. A. Woodford, Mrs. H. Williams, Mr. W. C. Younger, Mr. C. B. Younger and Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Yard.

FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back be the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day, massaging with the finger or the palm for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and band it on over the seat of pain. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FROM EUROPE.

The s.s. IDOMENUS, due here May 15th, and sails for Shanghai May 15.
The s.s. DELTA, left London Apr. 19th, is due here via Colombo, Penang and Singapore May 15.
The s.s. TEIRANIAS, due here May 15th, and sails for Shanghai May 20.
The s.s. TALTIBYBIC, due here May 25th, and sails for Japan May 25.
The s.s. REVENUS, due here May 27th, and sails for Japan via Shanghai, May 28.
The s.s. AGAPENOR, due here May 31st, and sails for Japan June 1st.
The s.s. FAIR LING, due here June 9th, and sails for Japan June 10.
The s.s. DETUATION, due here June 12th, and sails for Shanghai June 13.
The s.s. NELLORE, left London Mar. 25th and is due here via Colombo, Penang and Singapore May 15.
The s.s. ELEENOR, due here June 18th and sails for Shanghai June 19.
The s.s. THESEUS, due here June 19th and sails for Shanghai and Hankow June 20.
The s.s. LOMEDON, due here June 25th and sails for Japan June 27.
The s.s. DEMODOCUS, due here June 27th and sails for Shanghai June 28.
The s.s. PIRRHUS, due here June 28th and sails for Shanghai June 29.
The s.s. ALCINOUS, due here July 2nd and sails for Shanghai and Taku July 4.
The s.s. BELLEROPHON, due here July 12th and sails for Japan July 14.
The s.s. NINGBOW, due here July 13th and sails for Shanghai and Japan July 19.
The s.s. STIEGERWALD, due here July 25th and sails for Japan July 26.

FROM AMERICA.

The s.s. VENEZUELA, left San Francisco Apr. 3, and is due here via Honolulu, Japan, Shanghai and Manila, May 12.
The s.s. ECUADOR, leaves San Francisco May 1st, and is due here via Honolulu, Japan, Shanghai and Manila, June 8.
The s.s. TYNDAREUS, leaves Seattle May 14th and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe and Manila, June 15.
The s.s. COLOMBIA, leaves San Francisco May 25th and is due here via Honolulu, Japan, Shanghai and Manila, July 7.
The s.s. IXION, leaves Seattle June 25th and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe and Manila, July 15.
The s.s. PROTESILAEUS, leaves Seattle July 11th, and is due here via Yokohama, Kobe and Manila August 15.

FROM CALCUTTA.

The s.s. ARRATOON APCAR, left Calcutta Apr. 25 and is due here May 10.

FROM BOMBAY.

The s.s. GHARINDA, left Bombay Apr. 25th and is due here May 10.

FROM MANILA.

The s.s. TYNDAREUS, leaves Manila June 13th and is due here June 15th and leaves for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama, June 24.
The s.s. IXION, leaves Manila July 25th and is due here July 31st, sailing for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama, Aug. 5.
The s.s. PROTESILAEUS, leaves Manila August 10th, and is due here Aug. 15th, and sails for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama August 25.

FROM SINGAPORE.

The s.s. EURYMACHUS, arriving from Singapore, leaves here for New York via Shanghai and the Panama Canal May 24.
The s.s. EURYMACHUS, arriving from Singapore, leaves here for New York via Shanghai and the Panama Canal June 10.

FROM JAPAN.

The s.s. ORNA, left Kobe 1st, and is due here May 7.
The s.s. RELEUS, leaves Yokohama May 2nd, and is due here, via Kobe and Shanghai, June 7th, and sails for London, Amsterdam and Hamburg, via Singapore, May 8.
The s.s. NORE, leaves Yokohama Apr. 20 and is due here via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai May 11.
The s.s. RHESUS, leaves Yokohama Apr. 24 and is due here via Kobe and Shanghai May 10, sailing for London May 11.
The s.s. MUTTRA, leaves Kobe May 6th and is due here May 12.

ARRIVALS.

May 7.
The s.s. CHENGTO, Brit., 1,325 tons, from Swatow, Capt. Leitch, C38.
The s.s. HEINCHANG, Chi., 1,258 tons, from Tientsin, Capt. Wallace, O. M. S. N. Co. C38.
The s.s. RELEUS, Brit., 4,800 tons, from Nagasaki, Capt. Reynard, B. & S. A2.
The s.s. CADDOPPEAK, Amer., 1,769 tons, from Saigon, Capt. Cottle, F. M. S. S. Co. C43.

CLEARANCES.

May 7.
The s.s. EURYMACHUS, (Brit.) cleared to day and will sail for New York via Singapore at 6 a.m. to-morrow.
The s.s. BENDORAN, (Brit.) cleared to-day and will sail for Yokohama via Kobe at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

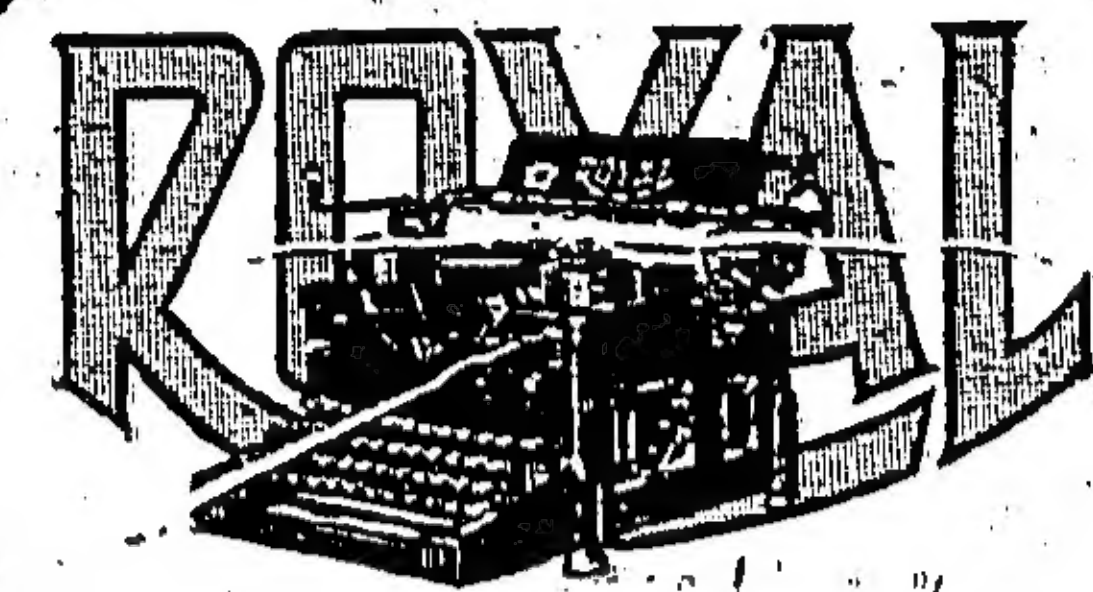
May 7.
The s.s. KAM YING FAT, (Chi.) Capt. Noronha, Agents Globe & Co., left for Hobe and Pakhoi to-day.
The s.s. NELEUS, (Brit.) Capt. Ireland, Agents B. & S., left for Yokohama via Kobe to-day.
The s.s. YAROSLAVE, (Brit.) Capt. Hopwood, Agents J. M. & Co., left for Dantzig via Straits to-day.
The s.s. OUIZOD, (Ital.) Capt. Treo, Agents Struther & Dixon, left for New York via Kobe to-day.

"WALLA WALLA" LAUNCHES.
Phone No. 2518.

NOTICES.

JOHN TULLIS & SON
LIMITED-GLASGOW

LEATHER BELTING, ROUGH LEATHER, HAIR BELTING, DRESSED LEATHER, COTTON BELTING, CHROME LEATHER, COPPER RIVETED DELIVERY HOSE, WOVEN CANVAS HOSE, DECK HOSE, Etc. Etc. Etc.
ORIGINAL INVENTORS OF COTTON BELTING & MACHINERY FOR ITS MANUFACTURE
AGENTS:
ARNHOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.
1A, Chater Road. Phone 1500.



ALEX. ROSS & CO.
25, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.
GARAGE KOWLOON.
Tel. K417.



Centrifugal Pumps to suit all purposes

UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

York Buildings, Chater Road.

BATHING COSTUME

— FOR —

LADIES & GENTS

High Quality Goods At Moderate Prices.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

HONGKONG EMPORIUM. Phones 186 & 195.

Tel. 1036.

Tel. 1036.

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION
FOR PRIVATE CAR OWNERS

THIS IS OUR NEW SPECIALITY.

CARS GARAGED in TOWN - \$30 per month.

CARS GARAGED at PRAYA EAST or

WANCHAI - \$20 per month.

THESE PRICES INCLUDE CLEANING AND ORDINARY GARAGE DUTIES.

EXILE GARAGE

38 & 39, Des Vaux Road Central,

Tel. 1036.

HONGKONG.

Tel. 1036.

ENTERTAINMENT.

TO-NIGHT
and
TO-MORROW NIGHT
7th and 8th May,
at the

Royal Artillery Theatre,
Victoria Barracks,

in aid of the
CATHOLIC MEN'S CLUB
(St. Patrick's Hall, Garden Road.)
For Catholic Sailors & Soldiers.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency The Governor and Lady Stubs, Commanders V. G. Gurner, R.N., and Colonel J. Young, Commanding the Forces in China.
One Act Play, "The Conversion of Nat Sturge"
Major Law, Capt. & Mrs. Bristow, and Mr. E. A. Halford, Wiltshire Regiment.
Thought Reading, ... Mrs. Kilgour.
And Various Items, ... Col. Crose, Lt. Franks, R.N., and other Well-Known Amateurs.

The Band of the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment will play.

Reserved, Seats \$2.00

Body of Hall 1.00

Sailors and Soldiers Half Price.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S

Commencing at 6.15 p.m.

Doors Open at 8.45 p.m.

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAIL.

FRIDAY, May 7.

Bombay—Per FUGU MARU.

Shanghai—Per SUYANG.

SUNDAY, May 8.

Straits—Per DELAGOA MARU.

MONDAY, May 10.

Shanghai—Per SIKIANG.

Japan—Per TOSHIKI MARU.

TUESDAY, May 11.

Shanghai and Japan—Per KASHIMA MARU.

OUTWARD MAIL.

FRIDAY, May 7.

Straits and Bangkok—Per EURYMACHUS.

Japan via Moji—Per BENDARON.

SATURDAY, May 8.

Sandakan—Per CHUNSIANG, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per CENAN.

Tientsin—Per YAOYUO MARU, 4 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per PELEUS.

SUNDAY, May 9.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMARUSA MARU.

9 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per SEIKYO MARU, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, May 11.

Straits and Bangkok—Per CHENGTO.

9 a.m.

Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt

EUROPE via MARSEILLES.

Per NORE. Registration 5.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 10th May at 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAICHING, 1 p.m.

Amoy, Shanghai and North China—Per SUYANG, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 13.

Shanghai and North China—Per SIKIANG, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, May 14.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAICHING, 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 15.

Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, 3 p.m.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N.Y.E. s.s. Fukai Maru (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 30th April and is expected here to-day.
The N.Y.E. s.s. Delagoa Maru (Hamburg Line) left Singapore for this port on the 3rd May and is expected here on the 9th May.
The F. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Lake Glen (Calcutta) left Calcutta on the 15th inst., and may be expected here on or about Monday 10th.
The N.Y.E. s.s. Tamsin Maru (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 14th May and is expected here on the 10th May.
The N.Y.E. s.s. Kashima Maru (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 3rd May and is expected here on the 11th May.
The F. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Venezuela left Shanghai on the 30th ult., for Manila and may be expected here on or about Tuesday May 11.
The G.P.O.S. Co.'s s.s. Methven arrived at Yokohama on the 23rd April and is here on the 34th April and is due at Vancouver on the 15th May.
The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru arrived at Yokohama on the 4th instant and is sailing on the 7th instant for Hongkong, being due here May 16th.
The N.Y.E. s.s. Inaba Maru (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 9th April and is expected here on the 18th May.
The N.Y.E. s.s. Teutonia Maru (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this port via Suez on the 10th April and is expected here on the 22nd May.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Tanga Maru (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via Manila on the 4th May and is expected here on the 24th May.
The N.Y.E. s.s. Ava Maru (Liverpool Line) left Glasgow for this port via Suez on the 18th April and is expected here on the 9th June.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET

TO-NIGHT at 6.15 & 9.15 p.m.

"THE LURE OF HEART'S DESIRE"

— in 5 parts —

"\$500 OR BUST!"

PATHE NEWS.

TO-NIGHT at 7.15 p.m.

Also Special Saturday Matinee at 2.30 p.m.

Prices: 40 Cents & 20 Cents.

"ELMO THE MIGHTY"

Episodes 1 & 2.

THEATRE ROYAL

To-Night

at 9.15 sharp.

LAST 2 NIGHTS

OF

THE POPULAR

DENNISTON

PLAYERS



REYNOLDS DENNISTON

TO-NIGHT

THE HURRICANE OF HILARITY

"THE UNKISSED BRIDE."

SATURDAY.

Farewell Night and "Good-bye" to

Miss Warda Howard,
Miss Florence Chapman,
Miss Valentine Sidney,
Miss Pressy Preston,
Miss Huxley,
Mr. Leo Kennedy,
Mr. Reginald Wykeham,
Mr. W. D. Howard,
Mr. W. Augustin,
Mr. Vaughan Morgan,
Mr. E. D. Clifton,
Mr. Belbridge.

The Comedy that is Certain to Satisfy.

"OUR WIVES"

The Box Plans now open at MOUTRIE & Co.

PRICES \$4, \$3 & \$1.

CANTON SEASON

MONDAY, MAY 10th....."UP IN MABEL'S ROOM."

TUESDAY, MAY 11th....."FRIENDLY ENEMIES."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12th....."NIGHTIE NIGHT"

HONGKONG THEATRE. Tel. 2511.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!

The popular dramatic star

BESSIE LOVE

IN

"WEE LADY BETTY"

Tel. K307 or Tel. K3. 48, Haiphong Road, Kowloon.

THE PALACE MOTOR CAR COMPANY,

KOWLOON.

STUDEBAKER, CADDILLAC, BUICK, OVERLAND & HUDSON.

Best Cars for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Rates.

Expert Drivers. Moderate Price.

Apply to No. 14 Anton Street, or Telephone to No. 2338.

LA FAVORITE

LATEST PARISIAN CREATIONS

EVENING DRESSES AFTERNOON

GOWNS, SMART COSTUMES &

SPORTING APPAREL

LA FAVORITE

3, Beaconsfield Arcade.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT, AND PURE FULL-CREAM MILK)

The Food Drink with all the Virtues.

1. Generates force and sustains it.
2. Gives strength and maintains it.
3. Easily digested and completely absorbed.
4. Delicious and refreshing.
5. Ready in a moment.
6. Suits all ages and conditions.
7. Keeps in all climates.

Supplied by all Chemists and Grocers.

Also available in Tablet form to be dissolved in the mouth.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by GEORGE WILLIAM CARR, 25, Market Street, Hongkong.